Characterization of m-Sequences of Lengths $2^{2k}-1$ and 2^k-1 with Three-Valued Crosscorrelation

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Abstract. Considered is the distribution of the crosscorrelation between m-sequences of length 2^m-1, where $m=2k$, and m-sequences of shorter length 2^k-1. New pairs of m-sequences with three-valued crosscorrelation are found and the complete correlation distribution is determined. Finally, we conjecture that there are no more cases with a three-valued crosscorrelation apart from the ones proven here.

Keywords: m-sequences, crosscorrelation, linearized polynomials.

1 Introduction

Let $\{a_t\}$ and $\{b_t\}$ be two binary sequences of length n. The *crosscorrelation function* between these two sequences at shift τ, where $0 \le \tau < n$, is defined by

$$C(\tau) = \sum_{t=0}^{n-1} (-1)^{a_t + b_{t+\tau}} \quad .$$

If the sequences $\{a_t\}$ and $\{b_t\}$ are the same we call it the autocorrelation.

Sequences with good correlation properties are important for many applications in communication systems. A relevant problem is to find the distribution of the crosscorrelation function (i.e., the set of values obtained for all shifts) between two binary m-sequences $\{s_t\}$ and $\{s_{dt}\}$ of the same length 2^m-1 that differ by a decimation d such that $\gcd(d, 2^m-1)=1$. A survey of some of the basic research on the crosscorrelation between m-sequences of the same length can be found in Helleseth [1] and more recent results in Helleseth and Kumar [2] and Dobbertin et. al. [3]. A basis for many applications is the family of Gold sequences with their three-valued crosscorrelation function.

In a recent paper [4], Ness and Helleseth studied the crosscorrelation between an m-sequence $\{s_t\}$ of length $n=2^m-1$ and an m-sequence $\{u_{dt}\}$ of length 2^k-1, where $m=2k$ and $\gcd(d, 2^k-1)=1$. Here $\{u_t\}$ denotes the m-sequence used in constructing the small family of Kasami sequences [5]. Recall that this family consists of 2^k sequences $\{s_t\}+\{u_{t+\tau}\}$ for $\tau = 0, \ldots, 2^k-2$ plus the sequence $\{s_t\}$, where s_t and u_t are defined in (1) and (2). For the Kasami sequences, the crosscorrelation between $\{s_t\}$ and $\{u_t\}$ takes on only two different values. It is an open problem whether this is possible in other cases. Numerical results show several pairs of m-sequences with three-valued crosscorrelation function between $\{s_t\}$ and $\{u_{dt}\}$, where $\gcd(d, 2^k-1)=1$ and k is odd. In addition to general results, Ness and Helleseth proved in [4] that the decimation $d=\frac{2^k+1}{3}$ gives a three-valued crosscorrelation distribution and in [6] they proved the same distribution for $d=2^{(k+1)/2}-1$ (in both cases k odd is needed). In this paper, we cover all the cases found by computer experiments that lead to a three-valued crosscorrelation distribution and completely determine this distribution. Speaking concretely, the decimation d such that $d(2^l+1) \equiv 2^i \pmod{2^k-1}$ for some integer l and $i \geq 0$ with $\gcd(l,k)=1$ and odd k gives a three-valued crosscorrelation distribution. We conjecture that there are no other three-valued cases but these. This result includes the decimations proved in [4, 6] as a particular case that is obtained assuming $l=1$ and $l=\frac{k+1}{2}$.

In Section 2, we present preliminaries needed for proving our main result. In Section 3, we analyze zeros of a particular affine polynomial $A_a(v)$. In Section 4, we find the distribution of the number of zeros of a special linearized polynomial $L_a(z)$. These two polynomials play a crucial role in finding the distribution of a new three-valued crosscorrelation function. In Section 5, we determine completely the crosscorrelation distribution of the new three-valued decimation.

2 Preliminaries

Let $\mathrm{GF}(q)$ denote a finite field with q elements and let $\mathrm{GF}(q)^* = \mathrm{GF}(q) \setminus \{0\}$. The trace mapping from $\mathrm{GF}(q^m)$ to $\mathrm{GF}(q)$ is defined by

$$\mathrm{Tr}_m(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} x^{q^i} \ .$$

Let $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ be a finite field with 2^m elements and $m=2k$ with k odd. Let α be an element of order $n=2^m-1$. Then the m-sequence $\{s_t\}$ of length n can be written in terms of the trace mapping as

$$s_t = \mathrm{Tr}_m(\alpha^t) \ . \tag{1}$$

Let $\beta = \alpha^{2^k+1}$, then β is an element of order 2^k-1. The sequence $\{u_t\}$ of length 2^k-1 (which is used in the construction of the well-known Kasami family) is defined by

$$u_t = \mathrm{Tr}_k(\beta^t) \ . \tag{2}$$

In this paper, we consider the crosscorrelation between the m-sequences $\{s_t\}$ and $\{v_t\} = \{u_{dt}\}$ at shift τ defined by

$$C_d(\tau) = \sum_{t=0}^{n-1} (-1)^{s_t+v_{t+\tau}} \ , \tag{3}$$

where $\gcd(d, 2^k-1)=1$ and $\tau = 0, \ldots, 2^k-2$. One should observe that in this setting, by selecting all decimations d with this condition, we cover the crosscorrelation function between all pairs of m-sequences having these two different lengths. Using the trace representation, this function can be written as an exponential sum

$$
\begin{aligned}
C_d(\tau) &= \sum_{t=0}^{n-1} (-1)^{s_t + u_{d(t+\tau)}} \\
&= \sum_{x \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)^*} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(\alpha^{-\tau} x) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(x^{d(2^k+1)})} .
\end{aligned}
$$

Since the two subgroups of $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)^*$ of order $2^k - 1$ and $2^k + 1$, respectively, only contain the element 1 in common, it is straightforward to see that for any element, say $\alpha^{-\tau} \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)^*$, there is a unique element u, where $u^{2^k+1} = 1$ such that $\alpha^{-\tau} u = a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$. Further, distinct values of $\tau = 0, 1, \ldots, 2^k - 2$ lead to distinct values of $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$. Further, note that for any u with $u^{2^k+1} = 1$ we have

$$
\sum_{x \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)^*} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(\alpha^{-\tau} u x) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(x^{d(2^k+1)})} = \sum_{x \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)^*} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(\alpha^{-\tau} x) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(x^{d(2^k+1)})} .
$$

Therefore, the set of values of $C_d(\tau) + 1$ for all $\tau = 0, 1, \ldots, 2^k - 2$ is equal to the set of values of

$$
S(a) = \sum_{x \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(ax) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(x^{d(2^k+1)})} \tag{4}
$$

when $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$.

The main result of this paper is formulated in the following corollary that gives a three-valued crosscorrelation function between new pairs of sequences of different lengths. This corollary immediately follows from Theorem 2.

Corollary 1 *Let $m = 2k$ and $d(2^l + 1) \equiv 2^i \pmod{2^k - 1}$ for some odd k and integer l with $0 < l < k$, $\gcd(l, k) = 1$ and $i \geq 0$. Then the crosscorrelation function $C_d(\tau)$ has the following distribution*

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
-1 - 2^{k+1} & \textit{occurs} & \frac{2^{k-1}-1}{3} & \textit{times} , \\
-1 & \textit{occurs} & 2^{k-1} - 1 & \textit{times} , \\
-1 + 2^k & \textit{occurs} & \frac{2^k+1}{3} & \textit{times} .
\end{array}
$$

The result will be proved in a series of lemmas. The outline of the proof is as follows. We have shown that we can write $C_d(\tau) + 1$ for $\tau = 0, 1, \ldots, 2^k - 2$ as an exponential sum $S(a)$ for $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$. In the case when l is even, we can calculate the distribution of this sum directly as an exponential sum $S_0(a)$ and obtain the result. In the case when l is odd, a different approach works. In this case, we need some r being a noncube in $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ such that $r^{2^k+1} = 1$ (for instance, we can take $r = \alpha^{2^k-1}$ with α a primitive element of $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$) and we show that

$$S(a) = (S_0(a) + S_1(a) + S_2(a))/3$$

for three exponential sums $S_0(a)$, $S_1(a)$ and $S_2(a)$ defined by

$$S_i(a) = \sum_{y \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(r^i a y^{2^l+1}) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(y^{2^k+1})} \quad \text{for} \quad i = 0, 1$$
$$S_2(a) = \sum_{y \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(r^{-1} a y^{2^l+1}) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(y^{2^k+1})} \ .$$

We determine $S_0(a)$ exactly in Corollary 2 and find $S_1(a)^2$ (that is equal to $S_2(a)^2$) in Lemma 9. Since $S(a)$ is an integer, we can resolve the sign ambiguity of $S_1(a)$ and $S_2(a)$. In order to determine $S_0(a)$ we need to consider zeros in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ of the affine polynomial

$$A_a(v) = a^{2^l} v^{2^{2l}} + v^{2^l} + av + 1$$

and this is done in Section 3. To determine the square sums $S_1(a)^2$ and $S_2(a)^2$ we need to find the number of zeros in $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ of the linearized polynomial

$$L_a(z) = z^{2^{k+l}} + r^{2^l} a^{2^l} z^{2^{2l}} + raz$$

and this task is completed in Section 4.

When finding the complete crosscorrelation distribution we make use of the following result from [4] that gives the sum of the crosscorrelation values as well as the sum of their squares.

Lemma 1 ([4]) *For any decimation d with $\gcd(d, 2^k - 1) = 1$ the sum (of the squares) of the crosscorrelation values defined in (3) is equal to*

$$\sum_{\tau=0}^{2^k-2} C_d(\tau) = 1 \ ;$$
$$\sum_{\tau=0}^{2^k-2} C_d(\tau)^2 = (2^m - 1)(2^k - 1) - 2 \ .$$

3 The Affine Polynomial $A_a(v)$

In this section, we take any k and consider zeros in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ of the affine polynomial

$$A_a(v) = a^{2^l} v^{2^{2l}} + v^{2^l} + av + 1 \ , \tag{5}$$

where $l < k$ is an arbitrary but fixed positive integer with $\gcd(l,k) = 1$ and $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$. Let also $l' = l^{-1} \pmod{k}$. The distribution of the zeros in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ of (5) will determine to a large extent the distribution of our crosscorrelation function.

We need the following sequences of polynomials that were introduced by Dobbertin in [7] (see also [8]):

$$\begin{aligned}
F_1(v) &= v \ , \\
F_2(v) &= v^{2^l+1} \ , \\
F_{i+2}(v) &= v^{2^{(i+1)l}} F_{i+1}(v) + v^{2^{(i+1)l}-2^{il}} F_i(v) \quad \text{for} \quad i \geq 1 \ , \\
G_1(v) &= 0 \ , \\
G_2(v) &= v^{2^l-1} \ , \\
G_{i+2}(v) &= v^{2^{(i+1)l}} G_{i+1}(v) + v^{2^{(i+1)l}-2^{il}} G_i(v) \quad \text{for} \quad i \geq 1 \ .
\end{aligned}$$

These are used to define the polynomial

$$R(v) = \sum_{i=1}^{l'} F_i(v) + G_{l'}(v) \ . \tag{6}$$

As noted in [7], the exponents occurring in $F_j(v)$ (resp. in $G_j(v)$) are precisely those of the form

$$e = \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} (-1)^{\epsilon_i} 2^{il} \ ,$$

where $\epsilon_i \in \{0,1\}$ satisfy $\epsilon_{j-1} = 0$, $\epsilon_0 = 0$ (resp. $\epsilon_0 = 1$) and $(\epsilon_i, \epsilon_{i-1}) \neq (1,1)$.

Further, we will essentially need the following result proven in [7, Theorem 5] that the following polynomial

$$D(v) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{l'} v^{2^{il}} + l' + 1}{v^{2^l+1}} \tag{7}$$

is a permutation polynomial on $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$. (To be formally more precise, we get a *polynomial* $D(v)$ if $v^{-(2^l+1)}$ is substituted by $v^{(2^k-1)-(2^l+1)}$.) Moreover, $D(v)$ and $R(v^{-1})$ are inverses of each other [7, Theorem 6], i.e., for any nonzero $x, y \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ with $D(x) = y^{-1}$ it always holds that $R(y) = x$. In (7) and in the rest of the paper, whenever a positive integer e is added to an element of $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$, it means that added is the identity element of $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ times $e \pmod 2$.

Also note the fact that since $l'l \equiv 1 \pmod{k}$ then

$$(2^l - 1)(1 + 2^l + 2^{2l} + \cdots + 2^{(l'-1)l}) = 2^{ll'} - 1 \equiv 1 \pmod{2^k - 1} \ .$$

Therefore, $x^{2^{l'l}} = x^2$ for any $x \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ and this identity will be used repeatedly further in the proofs.

In the following lemmas, we always assume that $l < k$ is a positive integer with $\gcd(l,k) = 1$. We also take $A_a(v)$ defined in (5) and $R(v)$ defined in (6). Lemmas 2 and 3 here provide generalization for Lemmas 3, 4 and 6 in [6]. Theorem 1 is a generalization of Lemma 7 in [6].

Lemma 2 *For any $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$ the element $v_0 = R(a^{-1})$ is a zero of $A_a(v)$ in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$.*

Proof. Since $D(v)$ in (7) is a permutation polynomial on $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$, then for any fixed $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$ the equation

$$av^{2^l+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{l'} v^{2^{il}} + l' + 1 \tag{8}$$

has exactly one solution $v_0 = R(a^{-1})$ in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$. Raising (8) to the power of 2^l results in

$$a^{2^l} v^{2^{2l}+2^l} = \sum_{i=2}^{l'+1} v^{2^{il}} + l' + 1 = \sum_{i=2}^{l'} v^{2^{il}} + v^{2^{l+1}} + l' + 1 \ .$$

The latter identity, after being added to (8) and setting $v = v_0$, gives

$$av_0^{2^l+1} = a^{2^l} v_0^{2^{2l}+2^l} + v_0^{2^l} + v_0^{2^{l+1}}$$

and consecutively, since $v_0 \neq 0$, $A_a(v_0) = a^{2^l} v_0^{2^{2l}} + v_0^{2^l} + av_0 + 1 = 0$. $\square$

Lemma 3 *For any $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$ let z be a zero of $A_a(v)$ in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$. Then*

$$\mathrm{Tr}_k(z) = \mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Tr}_k(az^{2^l+1}) &= l'\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(l'+1) \quad && \text{if} \quad z = v_0 \ , \\ &= l'\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(l') && \text{if} \quad z \neq v_0 \ , \end{aligned}$$

where $v_0 = R(a^{-1})$.

Proof. The first identity follows by observing that any zero of $A_a(v)$ is obtained as a sum of the zero v_0 of $A_a(v)$ (see Lemma 2) and a zero of its homogeneous part $a^{2^l} v^{2^{2l}} + v^{2^l} + av$. To prove the identity it therefore suffices to show that $\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_1) = 0$ for any v_1 with $a^{2^l} v_1^{2^{2l}} + v_1^{2^l} + av_1 = 0$. This follows from

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Tr}_k(v_1) &= \mathrm{Tr}_k(v_1^{2^{l+1}}) \\ &= \mathrm{Tr}_k(v_1^{2^l+2^l}) \\ &= \mathrm{Tr}_k(a^{2^l} v_1^{2^{2l}+2^l} + av_1^{2^l+1}) \\ &= 0 \ . \end{aligned}$$

To prove the second identity for the case when $z = v_0$ we use the fact presented in the proof of Lemma 2 that $av_0^{2^l+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{l'} v_0^{2^{il}} + l' + 1$. Then $\mathrm{Tr}_k(av_0^{2^l+1}) = l'\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(l'+1)$.

Now note that since $A_a(v)$ is obtained by adding the 2^l-th power of (8) to itself we have for $z \neq 0$

$$A_a(z) = 0 \quad \text{if and only if} \quad az^{2^l+1} + \sum_{i=1}^{l'} z^{2^{il}} + l' + 1 \in \{0, 1\} \ .$$

Since v_0 is the only solution of (8), then for $z \neq v_0$ with $A_a(z) = 0$ we have $az^{2^l+1} + \sum_{i=1}^{l'} z^{2^{il}} + l' + 1 = 1$ and

$$\mathrm{Tr}_k(az^{2^l+1}) = l'\mathrm{Tr}_k(z) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(l') = l'\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(l')$$

using already proved identity that $\mathrm{Tr}_k(z) = \mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0)$. $\square$

Now we introduce a particular sequence of polynomials over $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ and prove some important properties of these that will be used further for getting the main result of this section about zeros of $A_a(v)$. Denote

$$e(i) = 1 + 2^l + 2^{2l} + \cdots + 2^{(i-1)l} \quad \text{for} \quad i = 1, \ldots, l'$$

so, in particular, $e(l') = (2^l - 1)^{-1} \pmod{2^k - 1}$. Now take every additive term v^e with $e \neq 0$ in the polynomial $1 + (1 + v)^{e(i)}$ and replace the exponent e with the cyclotomic equivalent number obtained by shifting the binary expansion of e maximally (till you get an odd number) in the direction of the least significant bits. We call this *reduction* procedure. Recall that two exponents e_1 and e_2 are cyclotomic equivalent if $2^i e_1 \equiv e_2 \pmod{2^k - 1}$ for some $i < k$. For instance, $v^{2^{il}}$ is reduced to v and $v^{2^{il}+2^{jl}}$ is reduced to $v^{1+2^{(j-i)l}}$ if $i < j$ and so on. The obtained reduced polynomials are denoted as $H_i(v)$ and we use square brackets to denote application of the described reduction procedure to a polynomial, so $H_i(v) = [1 + (1 + v)^{e(i)}]$ for $i = 1, \ldots, l'$. The first few polynomials in the sequence (after eliminating all pairs of equal terms) are

$$\begin{aligned}
H_1(v) &= v \\
H_2(v) &= [v + v^{2^l} + v^{1+2^l}] = v + v + v^{1+2^l} = v^{1+2^l} \\
H_3(v) &= [v + v^{2^l} + v^{2^{2l}} + v^{1+2^l} + v^{1+2^{2l}} + v^{2^l+2^{2l}} + v^{1+2^l+2^{2l}}] \\
&= v + v + v + v^{1+2^l} + v^{1+2^{2l}} + v^{1+2^l} + v^{1+2^l+2^{2l}} = v + v^{1+2^{2l}} + v^{1+2^l+2^{2l}} \quad .
\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4 *If polynomials $H_i(v)$ are defined as above then*

$$\mathrm{Tr}_k(H_i(v)) = \mathrm{Tr}_k\big(1 + (1 + v)^{e(i)}\big)$$

for any $v \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ *and* $i = 1, \ldots, l'$. *Also let* $Q(v) = (x_0^{2^l+1} + x_0)v^{2^l} + x_0^2 v + x_0$ *for any* $x_0 \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$. *Then*

$$Q(H_{l'}(x_0^{-1})) = (1 + x_0)(1 + x_0^{-1})^{e(l')} \ .$$

Proof. The trace identity for $H_{l'}(v)$ we get obviously from the definition. Further, for any $i \in \{2, \ldots, l'\}$

$$\begin{aligned} H_i(v) &= [1 + (1+v)^{e(i)}] \\ &= [1 + (1+v)^{e(i-1)}(1+v)^{2^{(i-1)l}}] \\ &= [H_{i-1}(v) + v^{2^{(i-1)l}}(1+v)^{e(i-1)}] \\ &\overset{(*)}{=} v(1+v)^{e(i)-1} + H_{i-1}(v) \ , \end{aligned}$$

where (*) follows from the following argumentation. First, note that the exponents of additive terms in $v(1+v)^{e(i)-1}$ are exactly all 2^{i-1} distinct integers of the form $1 + t_1 2^l + \cdots + t_{i-1}2^{(i-1)l}$ with $t_j \in \{0, 1\}$ for $j = 1, \ldots, i-1$ and the reduction does not apply to any of these so

$$[v(1+v)^{e(i)-1}] = v(1+v)^{e(i)-1} \ .$$

On the other hand, the number of terms in $[v^{2^{(i-1)l}}(1+v)^{e(i-1)}]$ is also equal to 2^{i-1} since the exponents in these terms are exactly all the integers of the form $t_0 + t_1 2^l + \cdots + t_{i-2}2^{(i-2)l} + 2^{(i-1)l}$ with $t_j \in \{0, 1\}$ for $j = 0, \ldots, i-2$ and none of these become equal after the reduction. Moreover, every such an exponent, after reduction, can be found in $v(1+v)^{e(i)-1}$ so

$$[v^{2^{(i-1)l}}(1+v)^{e(i-1)}] = v(1+v)^{e(i)-1} \ .$$

Also note that all terms of $H_{i-1}(v)$ are also present in $v(1+v)^{e(i)-1}$. Thus, the number of terms in $H_i(v)$ that remain after eliminating all pairs of equal terms and denoted as $\#H_i$ is equal to $2^{i-1} - \#H_{i-1}$. Unfolding the obtained recursive expression for $H_i(v)$ starting from $H_1(v) = v$ we get that

$$H_i(v) = v(1 + (1+v)^{2^l} + (1+v)^{2^l+2^{2l}} + \cdots + (1+v)^{e(i)-1}) \ .$$

Now we can evaluate

$$
\begin{aligned}
&Q(H_{l'}(x_0^{-1})) = \\
&= (x_0^{2^l+1} + x_0)H_{l'}(x_0^{-1})^{2^l} + x_0^2 H_{l'}(x_0^{-1}) + x_0 \\
&= (x_0 + x_0^{-2^l+1})\left(1 + (1+x_0^{-1})^{2^{2l}} + (1+x_0^{-1})^{2^{2l}+2^{3l}} + \cdots + (1+x_0^{-1})^{2^{2l}+\cdots+2^{l'l}}\right) \\
&\quad + x_0\left(1 + (1+x_0^{-1})^{2^l} + (1+x_0^{-1})^{2^l+2^{2l}} + \cdots + (1+x_0^{-1})^{e(l')-1}\right) + x_0 \\
&= \left((x_0 + x_0^{-2^l+1}) + x_0(1+x_0^{-1})^{2^l}\right)\left(1 + (1+x_0^{-1})^{2^{2l}} + \cdots + (1+x_0^{-1})^{2^{2l}+\cdots+2^{(l'-1)l}}\right) \\
&\quad + (x_0 + x_0^{-2^l+1})(1+x_0^{-1})^{2^{2l}+\cdots+2^{l'l}} + x_0 + x_0 \\
&= x_0(1+x_0^{-1})^{2^l+2^{2l}+\cdots+2^{l'l}} \\
&= x_0(1+x_0^{-1})^{2+2^l+2^{2l}+\cdots+2^{(l'-1)l}} \\
&= (1+x_0)(1+x_0^{-1})^{e(l')}
\end{aligned}
$$

as claimed. □

Lemma 5 *For any $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$ let $x_0 \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ satisfy $x_0^{2^l+1} + x_0 = a$. Then*

$$
\mathrm{Tr}_k\big(1 + (1+x_0^{-1})^{e(l')}\big) = \mathrm{Tr}_k(R(a^{-1})) \ .
$$

Proof. Denote $\Gamma = x_0^{2^l-1} + x_0^{-1}$ (obviously $\Gamma \neq 0$ since $x_0 \neq 1$), $\Delta = \Gamma^{-e(l')}$ and further, using Lemma 4, evaluate

$$
Q(H_{l'}(x_0^{-1}))x_0^{e(l')} = (1+x_0)(1+x_0)^{e(l')} = (1+x_0^{2^l})^{e(l')}
$$

and thus, $Q(H_{l'}(x_0^{-1}))^{2^l-1} = \Gamma$ or, equivalently,

$$
Q(H_{l'}(x_0^{-1})) = \Delta^{-1} \ . \tag{9}
$$

In what follows, we use the technique suggested by Dobbertin for proving [7, Theorem 1]. Note that

$$
\begin{aligned}
A_a(v) &= a^{2^l} v^{2^{2l}} + x_0^{2^{l+1}} v^{2^l} + x_0^{2^l} + (x_0^{2^l-1} + x_0^{-1})\left((x_0^{2^l+1} + x_0)v^{2^l} + x_0^2 v + x_0\right) \\
&= Q(v)^{2^l} + \Gamma Q(v) = Q(v)(Q(v)^{2^l-1} + \Delta^{-(2^l-1)})
\end{aligned}
$$

for $x_0^{2^l+1} + x_0 = a$ and therefore, by (9), $A_a(H_{l'}(x_0^{-1})) = 0$. Consider the equation

$$
Q(v) + \Delta^{-1} = 0 \tag{10}
$$

whose roots are also the zeros of $A_a(v)$. We will show that (10) has exactly two roots with $H_{l'}(x_0^{-1})$ and $R(a^{-1})$ being among them (however, we do not claim that $R(a^{-1}) \neq H_{l'}(x_0^{-1})$). Multiplying (10) by $\mu = (x_0^2\Delta)^{-1}$ and using that $(x_0^{2^l+1} + x_0)\Delta^{2^l-1} = x_0^2$ gives

$$\mu((x_0^{2^l+1} + x_0)v^{2^l} + x_0^2 v + x_0 + \Delta^{-1}) = (v/\Delta)^{2^l} + v/\Delta + x_0\mu + x_0^2\mu^2 = 0 \ ,$$

which has exactly two solutions $z_0 = H_{l'}(x_0^{-1})$ (see (9)) and $z_1 = H_{l'}(x_0^{-1}) + \Delta$ since its linearized homogeneous part $(v/\Delta)^{2^l} + v/\Delta$ has exactly two roots $v = 0$ and $v = \Delta$. Thus, $z_0 + z_1 = \Delta = \left(\frac{x_0}{1+x_0^{2^l}}\right)^{e(l')}$. Using $(x_0^{2^l} + 1)\Delta^{2^l-1} = x_0$ it is easy to see that $\Delta^{2^l} = x_0\Delta + (x_0\Delta)^{2^l}$ and we have $\mathrm{Tr}_k(\Delta) = 0$.

Now we show that none of the possible roots of $Q(v) = 0$ is a solution of (8). In fact, suppose that $Q(z) = 0$. Then, since $x_0 \neq 0$, we have $z^{2^l} = (x_0 z)^{2^l} + x_0 z + 1$ and $az^{2^l} = x_0^2 z + x_0$ (since $a = x_0^{2^l+1} + x_0$). We put such a z into (8) and compute

$$\begin{aligned} az^{2^l+1} &+ \sum_{i=1}^{l'} z^{2^{il}} + l' + 1 \\ &= (x_0^2 z + x_0)z + \sum_{i=0}^{l'-1} (x_0 z)^{2^{il}} + \sum_{i=1}^{l'} (x_0 z)^{2^{il}} + l' + l' + 1 \\ &= 1 \ . \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, recalling the proved identity $A_a(v) = Q(v)(Q(v)^{2^l-1} + \Delta^{-(2^l-1)})$ and keeping in mind that $\gcd(2^l - 1, 2^k - 1) = 1$ we see that $v_0 = R(a^{-1})$ which is the unique solution of (8) and, by Lemma 2, also the root of $A_a(v) = 0$, satisfies $Q(v_0) = \Delta^{-1}$. Recall that (10) has exactly two solutions $z_0 = H_{l'}(x_0^{-1})$ and $z_1 = H_{l'}(x_0^{-1}) + \Delta$. Thus, $R(a^{-1}) + H_{l'}(x_0^{-1}) = \Delta$ or $R(a^{-1}) = H_{l'}(x_0^{-1})$ (although we do not need in our proof that $R(a^{-1}) \neq H_{l'}(x_0^{-1})$, we believe that this holds) and, by Lemma 4,

$$\mathrm{Tr}_k(R(a^{-1})) = \mathrm{Tr}_k(H_{l'}(x_0^{-1})) = \mathrm{Tr}_k(1 + (1 + x_0^{-1})^{e(l')})$$

as claimed. $\square$

Theorem 1 *For any $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$ and a positive integer $l < k$ with $\gcd(l,k) = 1$, let $A_a(v)$ be defined as in (5). Also let*

$$M_i = \{a \mid A_a(v) \text{ has exactly } i \text{ zeros in } \mathrm{GF}(2^k)\} \ . \tag{11}$$

Then $A_a(v)$ has either one, two or four zeros in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$. For $i \in \{1,2,4\}$, we have $a \in M_i$ if and only if $p_a(x) = x^{2^l+1} + x + a$ has exactly $i-1$ zeros in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$. The following distribution holds for k odd (resp. k even)

$$\begin{array}{ll} |M_1| = \frac{2^k+1}{3} & (\textit{resp. } \frac{2^k-1}{3}) \ , \\ |M_2| = 2^{k-1} - 1 & (\textit{resp. } 2^{k-1}) \ , \\ |M_4| = \frac{2^{k-1}-1}{3} & (\textit{resp. } \frac{2^{k-1}-2}{3}) \ . \end{array}$$

Furthermore, $a \in M_2$ if and only if $\mathrm{Tr}_k(R(a^{-1})+1)=1$, where $R(v)$ is defined in (6).

Proof. In Lemma 2 it was shown that $v_0 = R(a^{-1})$ is a zero of $A_a(v)$ in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$. Let N_a be the number of zeros of $A_a(v)$ in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$. Since $A_a(v)$ has a zero in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$, N_a is equal to the number of zeros of its homogeneous part $a^{2^l}v^{2^{2l}} + v^{2^l} + av$ in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$. Dividing the latter polynomial by $a^{-1}v$, then raising it to power 2^{k-1} and replacing $(av^{2^l-1})^{2^{k-1}}$ by x leads to

$$p_a(x) = x^{2^l+1} + x + a \ ,$$

which, since $\gcd(2^l-1, 2^k-1)=1$, has $N_a - 1$ zeros in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$. It is therefore sufficient to study the number of zeros of this polynomial in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$.

From now on assume that $N_a \geq 2$. Then $p_a(x)$ has a zero $x_0 \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$. Now we replace x in $p_a(x)$ with $x + x_0$ to get

$$(x+x_0)^{2^l+1} + (x+x_0) + a = 0$$

or

$$x^{2^l+1} + x_0 x^{2^l} + x_0^{2^l} x + x_0^{2^l+1} + x + x_0 + a = 0$$

which implies

$$x^{2^l+1} + x_0 x^{2^l} + (x_0^{2^l}+1)x = 0 \ .$$

Since $x=0$ corresponds to x_0 being the zero of $p_a(x)$, we can divide the latter equation by x and after substituting $y = x^{-1}$ we note that if $p_a(x)$ has a zero then the reciprocal equation, given by

$$(x_0^{2^l}+1)y^{2^l} + x_0 y + 1 = 0 \tag{12}$$

has $N_a - 2$ zeros. This affine equation has either zero roots in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ or the same number of roots as its homogeneous part $(x_0^{2^l}+1)y^{2^l} + x_0 y$ which is seen to have exactly two solutions, the zero solution and a unique nonzero solution, since $\gcd(2^l-1, 2^k-1)=1$. Therefore, it can be concluded that $p_a(x)=0$ can have either zero, one or three solutions or, equivalently, $A_a(v)$ has either one, two or four zeros in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$.

Now we need to find the conditions when there exists a solution of (12). Let $y = tw$, where $t^{2^l-1} = c$ and $c = \frac{x_0}{x_0^{2^l}+1}$. Since $\gcd(2^l-1, 2^k-1)=1$, there is a one-to-one correspondence between t and c. Then (12) is equivalent to

$$w^{2^l} + w + \frac{1}{ct(x_0^{2^l}+1)} = 0 \ .$$

Hence, (12) has no solutions if and only if

$$\mathrm{Tr}_k\left(\frac{1}{ct(x_0^{2^l}+1)}\right)=1 \ .$$

This easily follows from the fact that the linear operator $L(\omega)=\omega^{2^l}+\omega$ on $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ has the kernel of dimension one and, thus, the number of elements in the image of L is 2^{k-1}. Since all the elements $\omega^{2^l}+\omega$ have the trace zero and the total number of such elements in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ is 2^{k-1}, we conclude that the image of L contains all the elements in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ having trace zero.

Since $c=t^{2^l-1}$ then $t=c^{e(l')}$. Thus, from the definition of c and t we get

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Tr}_k\left(\frac{1}{ct(x_0^{2^l}+1)}\right)&=\mathrm{Tr}_k\left(\left(\frac{x_0^{2^l}+1}{x_0}\right)^{1+e(l')}\left(\frac{1}{x_0^{2^l}+1}\right)\right)\\ &=\ \mathrm{Tr}_k\left(\frac{(x_0^{2^l}+1)^{e(l')}}{x_0^{1+e(l')}}\right)=\mathrm{Tr}_k\left(\frac{(x_0+1)^{2^l e(l')}}{x_0^{2^l e(l')}}\right)=\mathrm{Tr}_k\big((1+x_0^{-1})^{e(l')}\big)\ .\end{aligned}$$

We conclude that $p_a(x)$ has exactly one zero (which is x_0) if and only if

$$\mathrm{Tr}_k\big((1+x_0^{-1})^{e(l')}\big)=1 \ . \tag{13}$$

It means that $A_a(v)$ has exactly two zeros in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ (i.e., $N_a=2$) only for such a that $a=x_0^{2^l+1}+x_0$ with (13) holding. Combining this with the result of Lemma 5, we conclude that $A_a(v)$ has exactly two zeros in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ if and only if

$$\mathrm{Tr}_k(R(a^{-1})+1)=1 \ .$$

In the case of one or four zeros, $\mathrm{Tr}_k(R(a^{-1})+1)=0$.

Now note that since $e(l')=1+2^l+2^{2l}+\cdots+2^{(l'-1)l}$ is invertible modulo 2^k-1 with the multiplicative inverse equal to 2^l-1 then $\gcd(e(l'),2^k-1)=1$ and thus, $(1+v^{-1})^{e(l')}$ is a one-to-one mapping of $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$ onto $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)\setminus\{1\}$. Therefore, if k is odd (resp. k is even) then the number of $x_0\in\mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$ satisfying (13) is equal to $2^{k-1}-1$ (resp. 2^{k-1}) and obviously $x_0\neq 1$. On the other hand, if $N_a=2$ then $x^{2^l+1}+x=a$ has a unique solution x_0 and so the number of nonzero values $a\in\mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$ with $N_a=2$ for k odd (resp. k even) is $|M_2|=2^{k-1}-1$ (resp. 2^{k-1}). Now note that if $a=0$ then $p_a(x)=x^{2^l+1}+x+a$ has exactly two zeros $x=\{0,1\}$. Thus, considering the mapping $x\mapsto x^{2^l+1}+x$ for x running through $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)\setminus\{0,1\}$ it is easy to see that $|M_2|+3|M_4|=2^k-2$ and, knowing $|M_2|$, we can find $|M_4|$. Finally, the last remaining unknown $|M_1|$ can be evaluated from the obvious equation $|M_1|+|M_2|+|M_4|=|\mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*|=2^k-1$. □

Note the paper [9] by Bluher where $x^{p^l+1}+ax+b$ and the related polynomials similar to the linearized part of $A_a(v)$ over an arbitrary field of characteristic p are studied. In particular, the possible number of zeros and corresponding values of $|M_i|$, in the notations of our Theorem 1, were found (see [9, Theorems 5.6, 6.4]). This was also done earlier for odd k in [10, Lemma 9].

4 The Linearized Polynomial $L_a(z)$

The distribution of the three-valued crosscorrelation function to be determined in Section 5 depends on the detailed distribution of the number of zeros in $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ of the linearized polynomial

$$L_a(z) = z^{2^{k+l}} + r^{2^l} a^{2^l} z^{2^{2l}} + raz \ , \tag{14}$$

where $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$, $r \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ and $m = 2k$. Some additional conditions on the parameters will be imposed later. For the details on linearized polynomials in general, the reader is referred to Lidl and Niederreiter [11]. In the following lemmas, we always take $L_a(z)$ defined in (14).

Lemma 6 *Let l and k be integers with $\gcd(l,k) = 1$, $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ and $r \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)$. If $L_a(z) = 0$ for some $z \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ then*

$$a\mathrm{Tr}_k^m(rz^{2^l+1}) \in \{0, 1\} \ ,$$

where $\mathrm{Tr}_k^m(x) = x + x^{2^k}$ is a trace mapping from $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ to $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$.

Proof. For any $z \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ with $L_a(z) = 0$ we have

$$z^{2^l} L_a(z) = raz^{2^l+1} + (raz^{2^l+1})^{2^l} + z^{2^l(2^k+1)} = 0$$

and $z^{2^l(2^k+1)} \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$. Thus, $\mathrm{Tr}_k^m(raz^{2^l+1}) + (\mathrm{Tr}_k^m(raz^{2^l+1}))^{2^l} = 0$ meaning that $a\mathrm{Tr}_k^m(rz^{2^l+1}) \in \mathrm{GF}(2^l) \cap \mathrm{GF}(2^k) = \{0, 1\}$. $\square$

Lemma 7 *Let l and k be odd with $\gcd(l,k) = 1$, $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ and r be a noncube in $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ such that $r^{2^k+1} = 1$. Then the following holds.*

(i) The number of zeros of $L_a(z)$ in $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ is 1 or 4.

(ii) If, additionally, $a \neq 0$ and $\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0) = 0$ (where $v_0 = R(a^{-1})$ and $R(v)$ is defined in (6)) then $L_a(z)$ has $z = 0$ as its only zero in $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$.

Proof. First of all, let $\overline{z} = z^{2^k}$ for any $z \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ and also let $U = rz^{2^l+1}$. If $z \neq 0$ and $L_a(z) = 0$ then, since l is odd and r is a noncube in $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ with $r^{2^k+1} = 1$ we have that $U \neq \overline{U}$ and thus, by Lemma 6, and denoting $V = aU$

$$a\mathrm{Tr}_k^m(U) = V + V^{2^k} = 1 \ . \tag{15}$$

(i) If $a = 0$ then $L_a(z)$ has a unique zero root so we further assume that $a \neq 0$. The polynomial $L_a(z)$ is a linearized polynomial and its zeros form a vector subspace over $\mathrm{GF}(2)$ (and even over $\mathrm{GF}(2^2)$ since $k + l$ is even). We will study the number of solutions of $L_a(z)=0$ in GF(2^m). Note that $L_a(z)=0$ is equivalent to

$$\overline{z}^{2^l} = r^{2^l} a^{2^l} z^{2^{2l}} + raz \ .$$

Further, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{U}^{2^l} &= r^{-2^l}\overline{z}^{2^l(2^l+1)} \\
&= r^{-2^l}(r^{2^l}a^{2^l}z^{2^{2l}} + raz)^{2^l+1} \\
&= r^{-2^l}(r^{2^l(2^l+1)}a^{2^l(2^l+1)}z^{2^{2l}(2^l+1)} + r^{2^{2l}+1}a^{2^{2l}+1}z^{2^{3l}+1}) \\
&\quad + r^{-2^l}(r^{2^{l+1}}a^{2^{l+1}}z^{2^{2l}+2^l} + r^{2^l+1}a^{2^l+1}z^{2^l+1}) \\
&= r^{2^{2l}}a^{2^l(2^l+1)}z^{2^{2l}(2^l+1)} + r^{2^{2l}-2^l+1}a^{2^{2l}+1}z^{2^{3l}+1} + r^{2^l}a^{2^{l+1}}z^{2^{2l}+2^l} + ra^{2^l+1}z^{2^l+1} \\
&= a^{2^l(2^l+1)}U^{2^{2l}} + a^{2^{2l}+1}U^{2^{2l}-2^l+1} + a^{2^{l+1}}U^{2^l} + a^{2^l+1}U \ .
\end{aligned}$$

From now on assume $z \neq 0$. Since $a^{-2^l} = U^{2^l} + \overline{U}^{2^l}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= a^{2^l}U^{2^l} + a^{2^l}\overline{U}^{2^l} \\
&= a^{2^l}U^{2^l} + a^{2^{2l}+2^{l+1}}U^{2^{2l}} + a^{2^{2l}+2^l+1}U^{2^{2l}-2^l+1} + a^{2^{l+1}+2^l}U^{2^l} + a^{2^{l+1}+1}U
\end{aligned}$$

which leads to

$$a^{2^{2l}+2^{l+1}}U^{2^{2l}} + a^{2^{2l}+2^l+1}U^{2^{2l}-2^l+1} + (a^{2^l} + a^{2^{l+1}+2^l})U^{2^l} + a^{2^{l+1}+1}U + 1 = 0 \ .$$

Substituting $V = aU$ and multiplying by $b = a^{-2^{l+1}}$, simplifies the equation to

$$V^{2^{2l}} + V^{2^{2l}-2^l+1} + (1+b)V^{2^l} + V + b = 0$$

which after multiplying by V^{2^l} gives

$$(V^{2^l} + V)^{2^l+1} + bV^{2^l}(V^{2^l}+1) = 0 \ . \tag{16}$$

Since

$$\frac{(V^{2^l}+V)^{2^l+1}}{V^{2^l}(V^{2^l}+1)} = (V+1)^{2^{2l}-2^l+1} + V^{2^{2l}-2^l+1} + 1$$

we obtain

$$(V+1)^{2^{2l}-2^l+1} + V^{2^{2l}-2^l+1} + 1 = b \ .$$

As proved in [7, Corollary 2], the monomial function $f(x) = x^{2^{2l}-2^l+1}$ is almost perfect nonlinear (APN) when $\gcd(l,m)=1$, which is the case here since l is odd and $\gcd(l,k)=1$. This means that the number of solutions $V \in$ GF(2^m) of the latter equation is at most 2 for any b in GF(2^m). Since $V = raz^{2^l+1}$ and $\gcd(2^l+1, 2^m-1) = 3$ it follows that the number of zeros in GF$(2^m)^*$ of the linearized polynomial $L_a(z)$ is at most 6, which implies that the number of zeros in GF(2^m) is 1 or 4 since the zeros of $L_a(z)$ form a vector subspace over GF(2^2).

(ii) Let $x = V^{2^l} + V$ and assume $z \neq 0$. After rewriting $z^{2^l} L_a(z) = z^{2^l(2^k+1)} + x = 0$ observe that this implies that $x \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$.

Using (16) we have

$$b^{-1} x^{2^l+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{\tilde{l}} x^{2^{il}} \quad ,$$

where $\tilde{l}l = 1(\bmod\ m)$. Such an $\tilde{l}$ exists since l is odd, $\gcd(l,k) = 1$ and therefore, $\gcd(l,m) = 1$. Raising the latter identity to the power 2^l and adding to itself implies

$$c^{2^l} x^{2^{2l}+2^l} + c x^{2^l+1} = x^{2^{(\tilde{l}+1)l}} + x^{2^l} \quad ,$$

where $c = b^{-1} = a^{2^{l+1}}$. Dividing by x^{2^l} ($x \neq 0$ since otherwise the only zero of $L_a(z)$ is $z = 0$) implies

$$c^{2^l} x^{2^{2l}} + x^{2^l} + cx + 1 = 0 \ .$$

By Theorem 1, the latter equation has exactly two roots in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ if and only if $\mathrm{Tr}_k(R(c^{-1})) = \mathrm{Tr}_k(R(a^{-2^{l+1}})) = \mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0) = 0$ and $R(a^{-2^{l+1}}) = v_0^{2^{l+1}}$ is one of its roots. From Lemma 3 it also follows that all the roots of this equation have the same trace as v_0. Therefore, in the case when $\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0) = 0$ both roots have trace zero. However, since $x = V^{2^l} + V \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ and $V \notin \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ (recall that $V = aU$ and $U \neq \overline{U}$) we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Tr}_k(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x^{2^i} = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x^{2^{li}} = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (V^{2^{l(i+1)}} + V^{2^{li}}) \\ &= V^{2^{kl}} + V \overset{(*)}{=} 1 \neq \mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0) \quad ,\end{aligned}$$

where (*) holds since $V^{2^{lk}} = V^{2^k}$ for odd l and $V^{2^k} + V \neq 0$ if $V \notin \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$. Therefore, if $\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0) = 0$ then there is no solutions $x \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ having the form $x = V^{2^l} + V$. We have therefore shown that in the case $\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0) = 0$ there are no nonzero solutions of $L_a(z) = 0$ in $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$. $\square$

5 Three-Valued Crosscorrelation

In this section, we prove our main result formulated in Corollary 1. We start by considering the following exponential sum denoted $S_0(a)$ that to some extent is determined by the following lemma that repeats Lemma 10 in [6]. It is assumed everywhere that $m = 2k$.

Lemma 8 ([6]) *For an odd k, integer $l < k$ and $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ let $S_0(a)$ be defined by*

$$S_0(a) = \sum_{y \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(ay^{2^l+1}) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(y^{2^k+1})} \ .$$

Then

$$S_0(a) = 2^k \sum_{v \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k), A_a(v)=0} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_k(a(l+1)v^{2^l+1}+v)} \ ,$$

where $A_a(v)$ is defined in (5).

We can now determine $S_0(a)$ completely in the following corollary.

Corollary 2 *Under the conditions of Lemma 8 and, additionally, assuming $a \neq 0$ and $\gcd(l,k) = 1$ let M_i be defined as in (11). Then the distribution of $S_0(a)$ for l even is as follows:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} -2^{k+1} & \textit{if} & a \in M_4 \ , \\ 0 & \textit{if} & a \in M_2 \ , \\ 2^k & \textit{if} & a \in M_1 \end{array}$$

and for l odd

$$\begin{array}{ccc} -2^{k+2} & \textit{if} & a \in M_4 \ , \\ 2^{k+1} & \textit{if} & a \in M_2 \ , \\ -2^k & \textit{if} & a \in M_1 \ . \end{array}$$

Proof. Let $l' = l^{-1} \pmod{k}$. The distribution follows directly from Lemmas 3 and 8 since these imply that for l even

$$S_0(a) = 2^k(-1)^{(l'+1)\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0)+l'}(N_a - 2)$$

and for l odd

$$S_0(a) = 2^k(-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0)} N_a \ ,$$

where N_a is the number of zeros of $A_a(v)$ in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ and $v_0 = R(a^{-1})$. Finally, using Theorem 1, we get the claimed result. $\square$

Lemma 9 *Let k be odd and r be a noncube in $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ such that $r^{2^k+1} = 1$. Let also $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)$ and*

$$S_1(a) = \sum_{y \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(ray^{2^l+1}) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(y^{2^k+1})} \ ,$$

$$S_2(a) = \sum_{y \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(r^{-1}ay^{2^l+1}) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(y^{2^k+1})} \ .$$

Then

(i) $S_1(a) = S_2(a)$.

(ii) *Furthermore, if, additionally,* l *is odd with* $\gcd(l,k) = 1$ *then for* $i = 1, 2$ *holds*

$$S_i(a)^2 = 2^m T_a \ ,$$

where T_a *is the number of zeros in* $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ *of* $L_a(z)$ *defined in (14).*

Proof. (i) Using definitions, straightforward calculations lead to

$$\begin{aligned}
S_1(a) &= \sum_{y \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(ray^{2^l+1}) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(y^{2^k+1})} \\
&= \sum_{y \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(r^{2^k} a^{2^k} y^{(2^l+1)2^k}) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(y^{(2^k+1)2^k})} \\
&= \sum_{z \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(r^{-1} a z^{2^l+1}) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(z^{2^k+1})} \\
&= S_2(a) \ .
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) First, it can be noticed that here we are with the hypothesis of Lemma 7 Item (i). Using substitution $z = x + y$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
S_1(a)^2 &= \sum_{x,y \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(ra(x^{2^l+1} + y^{2^l+1})) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(x^{2^k+1} + y^{2^k+1})} \\
&= \sum_{y,z \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(ra((z+y)^{2^l+1} + y^{2^l+1})) + \mathrm{Tr}_k((z+y)^{2^k+1} + y^{2^k+1})} \\
&= \sum_{y,z \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(ra(z^{2^l} y + z y^{2^l} + z^{2^l+1}) + y z^{2^k}) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(z^{2^k+1})} \\
&= \sum_{z \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(raz^{2^l+1}) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(z^{2^k+1})} \sum_{y \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(y^{2^l}(z^{2^{k+l}} + r^{2^l} a^{2^l} z^{2^{2l}} + raz))} \\
&= 2^m \sum_{z \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m),\, L_a(z) = 0} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(raz^{2^l+1}) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(z^{2^k+1})} \ ,
\end{aligned}$$

where $L_a(z) = z^{2^{k+l}} + r^{2^l} a^{2^l} z^{2^{2l}} + raz$.

It remains to show that $f(z) = \mathrm{Tr}_m(raz^{2^l+1}) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(z^{2^k+1}) = 0$ for any root z of L_a. If $z = 0$ then this fact is obvious. If $z \neq 0$ then, by (15) from Lemma 7, $\mathrm{Tr}^m_k(V) = V + V^{2^k} = 1$, where $V = raz^{2^l+1}$ implying that $\mathrm{Tr}_m(V) = 1$. Moreover, multiplying $L_a(z) = 0$ by z^{2^l} we obtain $V + V^{2^l} + z^{2^l(2^k+1)} = 0$. Thus,

$$f(z) = 1 + \mathrm{Tr}_k(z^{2^k+1}) = 1 + \mathrm{Tr}_k(V + V^{2^l}) \ .$$

But

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathrm{Tr}_k(V + V^{2^l}) = \\
&= (V + \cdots + V^{2^l} + \cdots + V^{2^{k-1}}) + (V^{2^l} + \cdots + V^{2^{k-1}} + \cdots + V^{2^{l+k-1}}) \\
&= (V + V^{2^k}) + (V + V^{2^k})^2 + \cdots + (V + V^{2^k})^{2^{l-1}} = l \pmod 2 = 1
\end{aligned}$$

and thus, $f(z) = 0$.

In particular, since $S_1(a) = \sum_{y \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{f(y)} \neq 0$ the Boolean function $f(z)$ can not be balanced. Quadratic functions including those similar to $f(z)$ are studied in [12]. $\square$

We are now in position to completely determine the distribution of $S(a)$ defined in (4) for $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$. Since this is equivalent to the distribution of $C_d(\tau) + 1$ for $\tau = 0, 1, \ldots, 2^k - 2$, our main result in Corollary 1 is a consequence of the theorem below. Note that for any d with the prescribed property we have $\gcd(d, 2^k - 1) = 1$.

Theorem 2 *Let $m = 2k$ and $d(2^l + 1) \equiv 2^i \pmod{2^k - 1}$ for some odd k and integer l with $0 < l < k$, $\gcd(l, k) = 1$ and $i \geq 0$. Then the exponential sum $S(a)$ defined in (4) for $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$ (and $C_d(\tau) + 1$ for $\tau = 0, 1, \ldots, 2^k - 2$) have the following distribution*

$$\begin{array}{cccl}
-2^{k+1} & \textit{occurs} & \frac{2^{k-1}-1}{3} & \textit{times}\ , \\
0 & \textit{occurs} & 2^{k-1} - 1 & \textit{times}\ , \\
2^k & \textit{occurs} & \frac{2^k+1}{3} & \textit{times}\ .
\end{array}$$

Proof: To determine the distribution of the crosscorrelation function $C_d(\tau)+1$ we need to compute the distribution of $S(a)$ as in (4) for $a \in \mathrm{GF}(2^k)^*$. We divide the proof into two cases depending on the parity of l.

Case 1: (l even)

In this case, $\gcd(2^l + 1, 2^m - 1) = 1$. Therefore, substituting $x = y^{2^l+1}$ in the expression for $S(a)$ and since $d(2^l + 1)(2^k + 1) \equiv 2^i(2^k + 1) \pmod{2^m - 1}$, we are lead to

$$S(a) = \sum_{y \in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(ay^{2^l+1}) + \mathrm{Tr}_k(y^{2^k+1})} = S_0(a)\ ,$$

where $S_0(a)$ is defined in Lemma 8. The distribution of $S(a)$ for even values of l follows, therefore, from the distribution of $S_0(a)$ given in Corollary 2.

Case 2: (l odd)

To calculate $S(a)$, we first observe that $\gcd(2^l + 1, 2^m - 1) = 3$. Therefore, if we let $x = y^{2^l+1}$, then x runs through all cubes in $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ three times when y runs through $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$. Thereafter, let $x = ry^{2^l+1}$, where r is a noncube in $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ and finally $x = r^{-1}y^{2^l+1}$. When y runs through $\mathrm{GF}(2^m)$ then x will run through

GF(2^m) three times. We select r as a noncube in GF(2^m) such that $r^{2^k+1} = 1$. Further, since $d(2^l+1)(2^k+1) \equiv 2^i(2^k+1) \pmod{2^m-1}$, we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
3S(a) &= \sum_{y\in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(ay^{2^l+1})+\mathrm{Tr}_k(y^{2^k+1})} \\
&\quad + \sum_{y\in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(ray^{2^l+1})+\mathrm{Tr}_k(y^{2^k+1})} \\
&\quad + \sum_{y\in \mathrm{GF}(2^m)} (-1)^{\mathrm{Tr}_m(r^{-1}ay^{2^l+1})+\mathrm{Tr}_k(y^{2^k+1})} \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{2} S_i(a) \ ,
\end{aligned}
$$

where $S_i(a)$ are defined as in Lemmas 8 and 9.

By Lemma 9 we also have that $S_1(a) = S_2(a)$ and

$$S_1(a)^2 = 2^m T_a \ ,$$

where T_a is the number of zeros in GF(2^m) of $L_a(z) = z^{2^{k+l}} + r^{2^l}a^{2^l}z^{2^{2l}} + raz$. From Lemma 7 Item (i) it follows that $T_a = 1$ or $T_a = 4$ and, therefore, by Lemma 9, we have $S_1(a) = S_2(a) = \pm 2^k$ or $S_1(a) = S_2(a) = \pm 2^{k+1}$.

Case a: In the case when $\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0) = 0$, where $v_0 = R(a^{-1})$ and $R(v)$ is defined in (6), which by Theorem 1, occurs for $2^{k-1}-1$ distinct values of $a \in M_2$, it follows from Lemma 7 Item (ii) that $T_a = 1$. Therefore, by Lemma 9 we have $S_1^2(a) = 2^m$, i.e., $S_1(a) = S_2(a) = \pm 2^k$. Since $a \in M_2$ and by Corollary 2, $S_0(a) = 2^{k+1}$. Furthermore, since $S(a) = (S_0(a)+S_1(a)+S_2(a))/3$ is an integer, it follows that only $S_1(a) = S_2(a) = -2^k$ is possible and, therefore, $S(a) = 0$.

Case b: In the case when $\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0) = 1$ and $A_a(v) = a^{2^l}v^{2^{2l}} + v^{2^l} + av + 1$ has four zeros in GF(2^k), which by Theorem 1, occurs for $(2^{k-1}-1)/3$ distinct values of $a \in M_4$, by Corollary 2 we have $S_0(a) = -2^{k+2}$. Since $S_1(a) = S_2(a) = \pm 2^k$ or $S_1(a) = S_2(a) = \pm 2^{k+1}$ and $S(a)$ is an integer, only two of the four sign combinations are possible, leading in this case to $S(a) = 0$ or $S(a) = -2^{k+1}$.

Case c: In the case when $\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0) = 1$ and $A_a(v)$ has one zero in GF(2^k), which by Theorem 1, occurs for $(2^k+1)/3$ distinct values of $a \in M_1$, Corollary 2 gives $S_0(a) = -2^k$. Since $S_1(a) = S_2(a) = \pm 2^k$ or $S_1(a) = S_2(a) = \pm 2^{k+1}$ and $S(a)$ is an integer, only two of the four sign combinations are possible, leading to $S(a) = -2^k$ or $S(a) = 2^k$.

The three cases above give in total the possible values $0, \pm 2^k, -2^{k+1}$ for $S(a)$. We next use the expressions for the sum and the square sum of $C_d(\tau)+1$ to obtain a set of equations to determine the complete correlation distribution.

Suppose the crosscorrelation function $C_d(\tau)+1$ takes on the value zero r times, the value 2^k is taken on s times, the value -2^k occurs t times and the

Table 1: Exponents d giving three-valued crosscorrelation

m	Proved in [4]	Proved in [6]	Newly found
6	3	3	
10	11	7	
14	43	15	27
18	171	31	103
22	683	63	231, 365, 411
26	2731	127	911, 1243, 1639

value -2^{k+1} occurs v times. From Lemma 1 it follows that

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} r & + & s & + & t & + & v & = & 2^k-1 \\ & & 2^k s & - & 2^k t & - & 2^{k+1}v & = & 2^k \\ & & 2^{2k}s & + & 2^{2k}t & + & 2^{2k+2}v & = & 2^m(2^k-1) \ . \end{array}$$

This implies

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} r & + & s & + & t & + & v & = & 2^k-1 \\ & & s & - & t & - & 2v & = & 1 \\ & & s & + & t & + & 4v & = & 2^k-1 \ . \end{array}$$

Since $S(a) = \pm 2^k$ is only possible in Case 3, when $\mathrm{Tr}_k(v_0) = 1$ and $A_a(v)$ has one zero in $\mathrm{GF}(2^k)$, which occurs $(2^k+1)/3$ times, we get $s+t = (2^k+1)/3$. From the last equation this leads to $v = (2^{k-1}-1)/3$ and therefore from the first equation $r = 2^{k-1}-1$. Finally, using the second equation, we get $t = 0$ and $s = (2^k+1)/3$. □

In the following, we conjecture that all the cases with the three-valued crosscorrelation fall under the conditions of our main theorem. The conjecture has been verified numerically for all $m \leq 26$ and these results are presented in Table 1.

Conjecture 1 *Only those cases described in Corollary 1 lead to the three-valued crosscorrelation between two m-sequences of different lengths 2^m-1 and 2^k-1, where $m = 2k$.*

6 Conclusion

We have identified new pairs of m-sequences having different lengths 2^m-1 and 2^k-1, where $m = 2k$, with three-valued crosscorrelation and we have completely determined the crosscorrelation distribution. These pairs differ from the sequences in the Kasami family by the property that instead of the decimation $d = 1$ we take such a d that $d(2^l + 1) \equiv 2^i \pmod{2^k - 1}$ for some integer l and $i \geq 0$, where k is odd and $\gcd(l, k) = 1$. We conjecture that our result covers all the three-valued cases for the crosscorrelation of m-sequences with the described parameters.

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