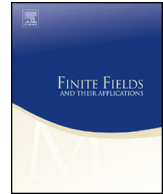




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General constructions of permutation polynomials of the form $(x^{2^m} + x + \delta)^{i(2^m-1)+1} + x$ over $\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}$

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ABSTRACT

Recently, there has been a lot of work on constructions of permutation polynomials of the form $(x^{2^m} + x + \delta)^s + x$ over the finite field $\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}$, especially in the case when s is of the form $s = i(2^m - 1) + 1$ (Niho exponent). In this paper, we further investigate permutation polynomials with this form. Instead of seeking for sporadic construction of the parameter i , we give two general sufficient conditions on i such that $(x^{2^m} + x + \delta)^{i(2^m-1)+1} + x$ permutes $\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}$: (i) $(2^k + 1)i \equiv 1$ or $2^k \pmod{2^m + 1}$; (ii) $(2^k - 1)i \equiv -1$ or $2^k \pmod{2^m + 1}$, where $1 \leq k \leq m - 1$ is any integer. It turns out that most of previous constructions of the parameter i are covered by our results, and they yield many new classes of permutation polynomials as well.

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1. Introduction

Let q be a power of a prime p , and \mathbb{F}_q be the finite field with q elements. A polynomial $f(x) \in \mathbb{F}_q[x]$ is called a *permutation polynomial* (PP) if its associated polynomial mapping $f : c \mapsto f(c)$ from \mathbb{F}_q to itself is a bijection. PPs over finite fields have important applications in cryptography, coding and combinatorial design. Classical results on properties, constructions and applications of PPs may be found in [5,6]. For some recent advances and contributions to this area, we refer to [3,6] and the references therein.

Helleseth and Zinoviev [2] first investigated PPs of the form

$$\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + x + \delta}\right)^{2^\ell} + x$$

for the goal of deriving new identities on Kloosterman sums over \mathbb{F}_{2^n} , where $\delta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$ with $\text{Tr}_1^n(\delta) = 1$, $\ell = 0$ or 1 . This motivated Yuan and Ding [10], Yuan, Ding, Wang and Pieprzyk [11] to investigate the permutation behavior of polynomials having the form

$$(x^{p^k} - x + \delta)^s + L(x)$$

over \mathbb{F}_{p^n} , where k, s are integers, $\delta \in \mathbb{F}_{p^n}$ and $L(x)$ is a linearized polynomial. An extension of the above work and some new classes of PPs were found in [4,12,13,15]. Specially, Tu et al. [8] proposed two classes of PPs over $\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}$ of the form

$$(x^{2^m} + x + \delta)^s + x \tag{1}$$

for some s satisfies either

$$s(2^m + 1) \equiv 2^m + 1 \pmod{2^{2m} - 1}$$

or

$$s(2^m - 1) \equiv 2^m - 1 \pmod{2^{2m} - 1}.$$

For these exponents, Zeng et al. [14] further investigated the permutation behavior of the polynomials having the form

$$(\text{Tr}_m^n(x) + \delta)^s + L(x)$$

over finite field \mathbb{F}_{2^n} , where $m \mid n$ and $L(x) = x$ or $\text{Tr}_m^n(x) + x$, and “ $\text{Tr}_m^n(\cdot)$ ” is the *trace function* from \mathbb{F}_{2^n} to \mathbb{F}_{2^m} defined by

$$\text{Tr}_m^n(x) = x + x^{2^m} + x^{2^{2m}} + \cdots + x^{2^{n-m}}.$$

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