

# 一类置换多项式的 $c$ -差分均匀度与回旋镖均匀度

陈艺文

西北师范大学数学与统计学院, 甘肃 兰州

收稿日期: 2024年7月19日; 录用日期: 2024年8月11日; 发布日期: 2024年8月20日

## 摘要

S盒是分组密码算法中的一个重要组成部分。为抵抗已有的差分攻击、回旋镖攻击等各种攻击, 一个理想的S盒通常应该具有低差分均匀度、低回旋镖均匀度等良好的密码学性质。本文利用Weil和技巧证明了一类已知置换多项式具有较低的 $c$ -差分均匀度, 并计算出了这类置换多项式的回旋镖均匀度。

## 关键词

置换多项式,  $c$ -差分均匀度, 回旋镖均匀度, Weil和

## The $c$ -Differential Uniformity and Boomerang Uniformity of a Class of Permutation Polynomials

Yiwen Chen

College of Mathematics and Statistics, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou Gansu

Received: Jul. 19<sup>th</sup>, 2024; accepted: Aug. 11<sup>th</sup>, 2024; published: Aug. 20<sup>th</sup>, 2024

## Abstract

S-box is an important component of block cipher algorithms. In order to resist various attacks such as differential attacks and boomerang attacks, an ideal S-box is required to have low differential uniformity and low boomerang uniformity. In this paper, we propose a class of known permutation polynomials with low  $c$ -differential uniformity by employing Weil sums. Furthermore, we calculate the boomerang uniformity of this function.

## Keywords

Permutation Polynomial,  $c$ -Differential Uniformity, Boomerang Uniformity, Weil Sums

Copyright © 2024 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

## 1. 引言

1991 年, 针对 DES-算法, Biham 和 Shamir [1] 提出了差分攻击. 1994 年在欧洲密码年会上, Nyberg [2] 提出了差分均匀度的概念, 差分均匀度是衡量密码函数抵抗差分攻击能力的指标, 其中差分均匀度越小则函数可抵抗差分攻击的能力就越强. 2002 年, Borisov 等人 [3] 介绍了一种乘法差分分析方法. 2020 年, Ellingsen 等人 [4] 在乘法差分分析方法的基础上提出  $c$ -差分均匀度的定义, 并精确描述了逆函数的  $c$ -差分性质. 其中,  $c$ -差分均匀度的具体定义如下:

**定义1.** 设  $p$  是一个素数,  $n$  是一个正整数,  $\mathbb{F}_{p^n}$  是具有  $p^n$  个元素的有限域, 函数  $f: \mathbb{F}_{p^n} \mapsto \mathbb{F}_{p^n}$ . 对  $a, c \in \mathbb{F}_{p^n}$ , 函数  $f$  的  $c$ -差分定义为

$${}_c D_a f(x) := f(x+a) - cf(x).$$

对任意的  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}_{p^n}$ , 其中  $a \neq 0$ , 定义  ${}_c \Delta_f(a, b) := \#\{x \in \mathbb{F}_{p^n} : f(x+a) - cf(x) = b\}$ . 称  $\delta_{f,c} := \max\{{}_c \Delta_f(a, b) : a, b \in \mathbb{F}_{p^n}, \text{当 } c = 1 \text{ 时 } a \neq 0\}$  为  $f(x)$  的  $c$ -差分均匀度. 如果  $\delta_{f,c} = \delta$ , 那么我们称  $f$  是差分  $(c, \delta)$ -均匀度.

其中若  $\delta_{f,c} = 1$ , 即函数  $f$  的  $c$ -差分均匀度为 1, 我们称  $f$  是一个完全  $c$ -非线性函数(*perfect  $c$ -nonlinear function*), 简称为  $PcN$ 函数; 若  $\delta_{f,c} = 2$ , 即函数  $f$  的  $c$ -差分均匀度为 2, 我们称  $f$  是一个几乎完全  $c$ -非线性函数(*almost perfect  $c$ -nonlinear function*), 简称为  $APcN$ 函数.

2021 年, Wu, Li和Zeng [5]利用割圆术和Dillon转换法得到了两类 $PcN$  函数和三类 $APcN$ 函数, 利用广义AGW准则获得了几类  $c$ - 差分均匀度不超过 2 的多项式. 同年, Hasan, Pal和Stănică [6]得到两类偶特征域上置换多项式的  $c$ -差分均匀度与回旋镖均匀度. 2023 年, Jeong, Koo 和Kwon [7] 在二元域上提出几类新的非单项式 $APcN$ 置换. 同年, Liu 等人 [8]利用Weil 和技巧给出两类 $APcN$  对合函数, 并计算出相关的回旋镖均匀度. 关于  $c$ -差分均匀度和回旋镖均匀度近期的相关研究可见文献 [9]及其中的参考文献.

回旋镖攻击是传统差分攻击的扩展, 由Wagner [10]在 1999 年提出. 2018 年Cid 等人 [11]在欧洲密码年会上首次提出回旋镖连接表的概念, 同年, Boura和Canteaut [12]在回旋镖连接表的基础上提出了回旋镖均匀度的概念, 它可以刻画密码函数抵抗回旋镖攻击的能力. 其定义如下:

**定义2.** 设函数  $f: \mathbb{F}_{2^n} \mapsto \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  是一可逆函数, 对于  $(a, b) \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$ ,  $f(x)$  的回旋镖连接表为一个  $2^n \times 2^n$  的表, 其在  $(a, b)$  处的值为

$$\mathcal{B}_f(a, b) = \#\{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n} : f^{-1}(f(x) + a) + f^{-1}(f(x + b) + a) = b\}.$$

记  $\mathcal{B}_f = \max\{\mathcal{B}_f(a, b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}^*\}$ , 那么, 称  $\mathcal{B}_f$  为  $f(x)$  的回旋镖均匀度.

在上述计算回旋镖均匀度的定义中需要求出函数  $f(x)$  的逆函数, 但是有些函数的逆函数不便求解, 所以在 2019 年, Li 等人 [13]提出一种计算回旋镖均匀度的简化方式,

**定义3.** 设函数  $f: \mathbb{F}_{2^n} \mapsto \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  是一置换函数, 对任意的  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}^*$ , 那么  $f(x)$  的回旋镖均匀度  $\mathcal{B}_f$  是下列方程组

$$\begin{cases} f(x) + f(y) = b \\ f(x + a) + f(y + a) = b, \end{cases}$$

在  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  中解的最大个数.

全文组织结构如下, 第二部分介绍有限域上相关知识点以及后续证明中需要用到的引理; 第三部分利用Weil和技巧计算了已知置换多项式的  $c$ -差分均匀度与回旋镖均匀度; 第四部分总结全文.

## 2. 基础知识

**定义4.** [14] 设  $\text{Tr}_m^n(x)$  是从有限域  $\mathbb{F}_{p^n}$  到子域  $\mathbb{F}_{p^m}$  的迹函数, 记为

$$\text{Tr}_m^n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n/m-1} x^{p^{i \cdot m}} = x + x^{p^m} + x^{p^{2m}} + \cdots + x^{p^{(n/m-1)m}},$$

其中  $n, m$  是正整数且  $m \mid n$ . 若  $m = 1$ , 那么  $\text{Tr}_1^n(x)$  称为绝对迹函数, 简记为  $\text{Tr}(x)$ .

**定义5.** [15] 设  $F$  是从  $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  到  $\mathbb{F}_2$  的函数, 则  $F$  在  $v$  处的Walsh变换可定义为

$$W_F(v) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} \omega^{F(x) + \text{Tr}(vx)}, \quad v \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}.$$

**引理1.** [16] 对任意的  $\beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  且  $h(x) \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}[x]$ , 则多项式  $f(x) = x + \gamma \text{Tr}(h(x^2 + \gamma x) + \beta x)$  是  $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  上的置换多项式当且仅当  $\text{Tr}(\beta\gamma) = 0$ .

从上述引理中易看出, 若  $\beta = 0, \gamma = 1$  且  $h(x) = x^{2^i+1} \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}[x]$ , 则函数  $R(x) = x + \text{Tr}((x^2 + x)^{2^i+1}) = x + \text{Tr}(x^{2^{i+1}+1} + x^{2^{i-1}+1})$  是  $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  上的置换多项式.

**引理2.** [14] 设  $\chi_1: \mathbb{F}_{2^n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  为  $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  加法群的标准加法特征, 定义为

$$\chi_1(x) := \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i \text{Tr}(x)}{2}\right) = (-1)^{\text{Tr}(x)}.$$

对于固定的  $b \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$ , 方程  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = b$  的解  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}^n$  的个数记为

$$N(b) = \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \sum_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} \chi_1(\beta(f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - b)).$$

同样的, 对于固定的  $b = (b_1, b_2) \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}^2$ , 方程组  $\begin{cases} f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = b_1, \\ f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = b_2, \end{cases}$  的解  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}^n$  的个数记为

$$\hat{N}(b) = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \cdot \sum_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} \chi_1(\beta(f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - b_1)) \cdot \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} \chi_1(\gamma(f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - b_2)).$$

**引理3.** [17] 令  $K = \mathbb{F}_{2^k}$ , 其中  $k$  为奇数.  $g(x) = \text{Tr}(x^{2^a+1} + x^{2^b+1})$ ,  $0 \leq a < b$  且  $(b-a, k) = (b+a, k) = 1$ . 那么

$$W_g(\alpha) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta^{2^a+1} + \beta^{2^b+1} + \alpha\beta)} W_g(0), & \text{如果 } \text{Tr}(\alpha) = 0; \\ 0, & \text{如果 } \text{Tr}(\alpha) = 1, \end{cases}$$

其中  $\beta$  是域  $K$  中迹为 0 的一个元素且满足  $\alpha = \beta^{2^a} + \beta^{2^{-a}} + \beta^{2^b} + \beta^{2^{-b}}$ .

**定义6.** [14] 令  $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_{q^n}$ . 则  $\mathbb{F}_{q^n}$  上的多项式  $l(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \alpha_i x^i$  和  $L(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \alpha_i x^{q^i}$  称为  $q$ -互相关联的. 特别地, 称  $l(x)$  是  $L(x)$  的常规  $q$ -关联,  $L(x)$  是  $l(x)$  的线性化  $q$ -关联.

**引理4.** 设  $n, k, i$  是正整数且满足  $n = 2k + 1$ . 令  $L(x) = x^{2^{-1-i}} + x^{2^{i+1}} + x^{2^{1-i}} + x^{2^{i-1}}$  是  $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  上的一个线性化多项式. 则  $L(x)$  在  $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  上仅有两个解  $x = 0, 1$ .

**证明** 对等式  $L(x) = 0$  两边同时提升  $2^{i+1}$  次幂可得

$$L_1(x) = x + x^{2^{2i+2}} + x^{2^2} + x^{2^{2i}} = 0.$$

由定义6, 可知上式的常规 2-关联多项式为

$$L_2(x) = 1 + x^{2^{i+2}} + x^2 + x^{2^i} = (x^2 + 1)(x^{2^i} + 1).$$

因为  $\gcd(L_1(x), x^{2^n} + x)$  是  $\gcd(L_2(x), x^n + 1)$  的线性化 2-关联且  $\gcd(n, 2) = \gcd(n, 2i) = 1$ . 所以可得  $\gcd(L_2(x), x^n + 1) = x + 1$ . 因此,  $L(x) = 0$  在  $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  中仅有两个解为  $x = 0, 1$ .

### 3. 主要结论及证明

**定理1.** 令  $n, k, i$  是正整数, 且  $n = 2k + 1$ ,  $R(x) = x + \text{Tr}(x^{2^{i+1}+1} + x^{2^{i-1}+1})$ . 则对任意  $c \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n} \setminus \{0, 1\}$ , 置换多项式  $R(x)$  是  $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  上的 APcN 函数.

**证明** 对任意的  $a \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} R(x+a) &= x+a + \text{Tr}((x+a)^{2^{i+1}+1} + (x+a)^{2^{i-1}+1}) \\ &= x+a + \text{Tr}(x^{2^{i+1}+1} + a^{2^{i+1}+1} + x^{2^{i+1}}a + xa^{2^{i+1}} + x^{2^{i-1}+1} + a^{2^{i-1}+1} + x^{2^{i-1}}a + xa^{2^{i-1}}) \\ &= R(x) + R(a) + \text{Tr}(x^{2^{i+1}}a + xa^{2^{i+1}} + x^{2^{i-1}}a + xa^{2^{i-1}}). \end{aligned}$$

根据定义 1, 列出方程

$$\begin{aligned} R(x+a) + cR(x) &= (1+c)R(x) + R(a) + \text{Tr}(x^{2^{i+1}}a + xa^{2^{i+1}} + x^{2^{i-1}}a + xa^{2^{i-1}}) \\ &= (1+c)R(x) + R(a) + \text{Tr}(xh(a)) = b. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中  $h(a) = a^{2^{-i-1}} + a^{2^{i+1}} + a^{2^{1-i}} + a^{2^{i-1}}$ .

由引理 2, 可得等式(1) 解的个数为

$$\begin{aligned} {}_c\Delta_R(a, b) &= \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(R(a)+b)) + \text{Tr}(\beta(1+c)R(x)) + \text{Tr}(\beta)\text{Tr}(xh(a))} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n} (Q_0 + Q_1), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中  $Q_0$  和  $Q_1$  分别对应于  $\text{Tr}(\beta) = 0$  和  $\text{Tr}(\beta) = 1$  时的和.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_0 &= \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=0} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(R(a)+b))} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(1+c)R(x))} \\ &= (-1)^{\text{Tr}(0)} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(0)} + \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}^*, \text{Tr}(\beta)=0} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(R(a)+b))} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(1+c)R(x))} \\ &= 2^n. \end{aligned}$$

最后一个等号成立, 是因为  $\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}^*$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n} \setminus \{0, 1\}$ , 得  $\beta(1+c) \neq 0$  且  $R(x)$  为置换, 所以

$\sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(1+c)R(x))} = 0$ . 同样, 我们可以求得  $Q_1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=1} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(R(a)+b))} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(1+c)R(x)) + \text{Tr}(xh(a))} \\ &= \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=1} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(R(a)+b))} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(1+c)(x + \text{Tr}(x^{2^{i+1}+1} + x^{2^{i-1}+1}))) + \text{Tr}(xh(a))} \\ &= \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=1} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(R(a)+b))} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(1+c))\text{Tr}(x^{2^{i+1}+1} + x^{2^{i-1}+1}) + \text{Tr}(x(h(a) + \beta(1+c)))} \\ &= Q_{1,0} + Q_{1,1}, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $Q_{1,0}$  和  $Q_{1,1}$  分别对应于  $\text{Tr}(\beta(1+c)) = 0$  和  $\text{Tr}(\beta(1+c)) = 1$  时的和.

当  $\text{Tr}(\beta(1+c)) = 0$  且  $\text{Tr}(\beta) = 1$  时, 可得  $\text{Tr}(\beta(1+c)) = \text{Tr}(\beta) + \text{Tr}(\beta c) = 1 + \text{Tr}(\beta c) = 0$ . 从而得出  $\text{Tr}(\beta c) = 1$ .

$$Q_{1,0} = \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=1=\text{Tr}(\beta c)} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(R(a)+b))} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(x(h(a) + \beta(1+c)))}.$$

注意到, 当  $\beta(1+c) = h(a)$  时, 内和等于  $2^n$ . 当  $\beta(1+c) \neq h(a)$  时, 内和等于 0. 因此, 可得

$$Q_{1,0} = \begin{cases} 2^n \cdot (-1)^\mu, & \text{若 } \beta(1+c) = h(a); \\ 0, & \text{若 } \beta(1+c) \neq h(a), \end{cases}$$

此处  $\mu = \text{Tr}((1+c)^{-1}h(a)(R(a)+b))$ .

同样的, 我们可以计算出  $Q_{1,1}$ , 当  $\text{Tr}(\beta(1+c)) = 1$  且  $\text{Tr}(\beta) = 1$  时, 可得  $\text{Tr}(\beta(1+c)) = \text{Tr}(\beta) + \text{Tr}(\beta c) = 1 + \text{Tr}(\beta c) = 1$ . 从而得出  $\text{Tr}(\beta c) = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{1,1} &= \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=1, \text{Tr}(\beta c)=0} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(R(a)+b))} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(x^{2^{i+1}+1} + x^{2^{i-1}+1}) + \text{Tr}(x(h(a) + \beta(1+c)))} \\ &= \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=1, \text{Tr}(\beta c)=0} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(R(a)+b))} W_g(\alpha), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $W_g(\alpha) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(x^{2^{i+1}+1} + x^{2^{i-1}+1}) + \text{Tr}(x \cdot \alpha)}$  且  $\alpha = h(a) + \beta(1+c)$ . 而且,  $\text{Tr}(\alpha) = \text{Tr}(h(a) + \beta(1+c)) = 1$ . 因为  $0 \leq i-1 < i+1$  且  $\gcd(2, n) = \gcd(2i, n) = 1$ , 那么通过引理 3, 可得  $W_g(\alpha) = 0$ . 因此,  $Q_{1,1} = 0$ . 将  $Q_0$  和  $Q_1$  的值代入等式(2)得

$${}_c\Delta_R(a, b) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } \mu = 1 \text{ 且 } \beta(1+c) = h(a); \\ 1, & \text{若 } \beta(1+c) \neq h(a); \\ 2, & \text{若 } \mu = 0 \text{ 且 } \beta(1+c) = h(a). \end{cases}$$

因此,  $\delta_{R,c} = \max\{c\Delta_R(a,b) : a,b \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, a \neq 0 \text{ 当 } c=1 \text{ 时}\} = 2$ . 即证得  $R(x)$  是  $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  上的APcN 函数.

**定理2.** 设  $n,k,i$  是正整数且  $n = 2k+1$ . 则  $R(x) = x + \text{Tr}(x^{2^{i+1}+1} + x^{2^{i-1}+1})$  在点  $(a,b) \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}^* \times \mathbb{F}_{2^n}^*$  处的BCT值为

$$\mathcal{B}_R(a,b) = \begin{cases} 2^n, & \text{如果 } \text{Tr}(L(a)b) = 0; \\ 0, & \text{如果 } \text{Tr}(L(a)b) = 1, \end{cases}$$

其中  $L(a) = a^{2^{-1-i}} + a^{2^{i+1}} + a^{2^{1-i}} + a^{2^{i-1}}$ . 回旋镖均匀度  $\mathcal{B}_R$  为  $2^n$ .

**证明** 根据定义3,  $R(x)$  在  $(a,b) \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}^* \times \mathbb{F}_{2^n}^*$  处的BCT值等价于方程组

$$\begin{cases} R(x) + R(y) = b \\ R(x+a) + R(y+a) = b \end{cases}$$

的解  $(x,y) \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  的个数. 即

$$\begin{cases} x + y + \text{Tr}(x^{2^{i+1}+1} + y^{2^{i+1}+1}) + \text{Tr}(x^{2^{i-1}+1} + y^{2^{i-1}+1}) = b \\ x + y + \text{Tr}((x+a)^{2^{i+1}+1} + (y+a)^{2^{i+1}+1}) + \text{Tr}((x+a)^{2^{i-1}+1} + (y+a)^{2^{i-1}+1}) = b. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

将上述两式相加得

$$\text{Tr}(x^{2^{i+1}}a + xa^{2^{i+1}} + y^{2^{i+1}}a + ya^{2^{i+1}} + x^{2^{i-1}}a + xa^{2^{i-1}} + y^{2^{i-1}}a + ya^{2^{i-1}}) = 0.$$

即

$$\text{Tr}((x+y)^{2^{i+1}}a + (x+y)a^{2^{i+1}}) + \text{Tr}((x+y)^{2^{i-1}}a + (x+y)a^{2^{i-1}}) = 0.$$

方程组(3)等价于

$$\begin{cases} x + y + \text{Tr}((x+y)^{2^{i+1}+1} + x^{2^{i+1}}y + xy^{2^{i+1}}) + \text{Tr}((x+y)^{2^{i-1}+1} + x^{2^{i-1}}y + xy^{2^{i-1}}) = b \\ \text{Tr}((x+y)^{2^{i+1}}a + (x+y)a^{2^{i+1}}) + \text{Tr}((x+y)^{2^{i-1}}a + (x+y)a^{2^{i-1}}) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

令  $x+y=z$ , 代入方程组(4)得

$$\begin{cases} z + \text{Tr}(z^{2^{i+1}+1} + x^{2^{i+1}}(x+z) + x(x+z)^{2^{i+1}}) + \text{Tr}(z^{2^{i-1}+1} + x^{2^{i-1}}(x+z) + x(x+z)^{2^{i-1}}) = b \\ \text{Tr}(z^{2^{i+1}}a + za^{2^{i+1}} + z^{2^{i-1}}a + za^{2^{i-1}}) = 0. \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} z + \text{Tr}(z^{2^{i+1}+1} + z^{2^{i-1}+1}) + \text{Tr}(x^{2^{i+1}}z + xz^{2^{i+1}} + x^{2^{i-1}}z + xz^{2^{i-1}}) = b \\ \text{Tr}(z^{2^{i+1}}a + za^{2^{i+1}} + z^{2^{i-1}}a + za^{2^{i-1}}) = 0. \end{cases}$$

上式可写为

$$\begin{cases} R(z) + \text{Tr}(xL(z)) = b \\ \text{Tr}(aL(z)) = 0, \end{cases}$$

其中  $L(z) = z^{2^{-1-i}} + z^{2^{i+1}} + z^{2^{1-i}} + z^{2^{i-1}}$ .

结合引理2, 得方程组中  $(x, z) \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  的个数为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_R(a, b) &= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} \sum_{x, z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta(R(z)+b)) + \text{Tr}(\beta)\text{Tr}(xL(z))} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\gamma)\text{Tr}(aL(z))} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \sum_{\beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta)\text{Tr}(xL(z))} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta R(z)) + \text{Tr}(\gamma)\text{Tr}(aL(z))} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} (M_{0,0} + M_{0,1} + M_{1,0} + M_{1,1}). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中  $M_{0,0}$  对应于  $\text{Tr}(\beta) = \text{Tr}(\gamma) = 0$  时的和;  $M_{0,1}$  对应于  $\text{Tr}(\beta) = 0$  且  $\text{Tr}(\gamma) = 1$  时的和;  $M_{1,0}$  对应于  $\text{Tr}(\beta) = 1$  且  $\text{Tr}(\gamma) = 0$  时的和;  $M_{1,1}$  对应于  $\text{Tr}(\beta) = \text{Tr}(\gamma) = 1$  时的和. 下面分别对  $M_{0,0}$ ,  $M_{0,1}$ ,  $M_{1,0}$ ,  $M_{1,1}$  进行计算.

$$\begin{aligned} M_{0,0} &= 2^n \cdot \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=0} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\gamma)=0} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta R(z))} \\ &= 2^{2n-1} \cdot \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=0} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta R(z))}. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得,

$$\begin{aligned} M_{0,1} &= 2^n \cdot \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=0} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\gamma)=1} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta R(z)) + \text{Tr}(aL(z))} \\ &= 2^{2n-1} \cdot \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=0} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta \cdot (z + \text{Tr}(z^{2^{i+1}+1} + z^{2^{i-1}+1}))) + \text{Tr}(aL(z))} \\ &= 2^{2n-1} \cdot \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=0} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(z(L(a)+\beta))}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{1,0} &= \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=1} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\gamma)=0} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(xL(z))} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta R(z))} \\ &= 2^{n-1} \cdot \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=1} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(xL(z))} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n} \setminus \{0,1\}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta R(z))} + 2^{n-1} \cdot \\ &\quad \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=1} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \left( \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(xL(0))} \cdot (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta R(0))} + \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(xL(1))} \cdot (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta R(1))} \right) \\ &= 2^{n-1} \cdot \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=1} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} (2^n \cdot (-1)^0 + 2^n \cdot (-1)^1) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

第三个等号成立是因为  $R(0) = 0, R(1) = 1$  且根据引理4, 对于  $z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n} \setminus \{0, 1\}$  有  $L(z) \neq 0$ . 所以可得  $\sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(xL(z))} = 0$ . 同样的, 下述计算  $M_{1,1}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{1,1} &= \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=1} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\gamma)=1} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(xL(z))} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta R(z)) + \text{Tr}(aL(z))} \\
 &= 2^{n-1} \cdot \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=1} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(xL(z))} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n} \setminus \{0, 1\}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta R(z)) + \text{Tr}(aL(z))} \\
 &\quad + 2^{n-1} \cdot \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=1} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \left( \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(xL(0))} \cdot (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta R(0)) + \text{Tr}(aL(0))} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(xL(1))} \cdot (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta R(1)) + \text{Tr}(aL(1))} \right) \\
 &= 2^{n-1} \cdot \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=1} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} (2^n \cdot (-1)^0 + 2^n \cdot (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta)}) \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

综上, 将  $M_{0,0}, M_{0,1}, M_{1,0}, M_{1,1}$  的值代入等式(5) 得,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{B}_R(a, b) &= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} (M_{0,0} + M_{0,1} + M_{1,0} + M_{1,1}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} (2^{2n-1} \cdot \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=0} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \cdot \left( \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta R(z))} + \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(z(L(a)+\beta))} \right)) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (2^n + \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}^*, \text{Tr}(\beta)=0} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \cdot \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta R(z))} \\
 &\quad + \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, \text{Tr}(\beta)=0} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\beta b)} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(z(L(a)+\beta))}) \\
 &= 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-1} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(L(a)b)} \\
 &= \begin{cases} 2^n, & \text{若 } \text{Tr}(L(a)b) = 0; \\ 0, & \text{若 } \text{Tr}(L(a)b) = 1. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

根据定义3, 可得

$$\mathcal{B}_R = \max\{\mathcal{B}_R(a, b) : a, b \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}^*\} = 2^n.$$

## 4. 总结

本文利用Weil和技巧计算出置换多项式  $R(x)$  的  $c$ -差分均匀度, 证得其是几乎完全  $c$ -非线性函数(即APcN函数), 并计算出相应的回旋镖均匀度, 说明此类函数可以较好的抵抗差分攻击.

## 参考文献

- [1] Biham, E. and Shamir, A. (1991) Differential Cryptanalysis of DES-Like Cryptosystems. *Journal of Cryptology*, **4**, 3-72. <https://doi.org/10.1007/bf00630563>
- [2] Nyberg, K. (1994) Differentially Uniform Mappings for Cryptography. In: Helleseht, T., Ed., *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, Springer, 55-64. [https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-48285-7\\_6](https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-48285-7_6)
- [3] Borisov, N., Chew, M., Johnson, R. and Wagner, D. (2002) Multiplicative Differentials. In: Daemen, J. and Rijmen, V., Eds., *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, Springer, 17-33. [https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-45661-9\\_2](https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-45661-9_2)
- [4] Ellingsen, P., Felke, P., Riera, C., Stănică, P. and Tkachenko, A. (2020)  $C$ -Differentials, Multiplicative Uniformity, and (Almost) Perfect  $c$ -Nonlinearity. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, **66**, 5781-5789. <https://doi.org/10.1109/tit.2020.2971988>
- [5] Wu, Y., Li, N. and Zeng, X. (2021) New PcN and APcN Functions over Finite Fields. *Designs, Codes and Cryptography*, **89**, 2637-2651. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10623-021-00946-9>
- [6] Hasan, S.U., Pal, M. and Stănică, P. (2022) The  $c$ -Differential Uniformity and Boomerang Uniformity of Two Classes of Permutation Polynomials. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, **68**, 679-691. <https://doi.org/10.1109/tit.2021.3123104>
- [7] Jeong, J., Koo, N. and Kwon, S. (2023) On Non-Monomial APcN Permutations over Finite Fields of Even Characteristic. *Finite Fields and Their Applications*, **89**, Article 102196. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.faa.2023.102196>
- [8] Liu, Q., Huang, Z., Xie, J., Liu, X. and Zou, J. (2023) The  $c$ -Differential Uniformity and Boomerang Uniformity of Three Classes of Permutation Polynomials over  $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}$ . *Finite Fields and Their Applications*, **89**, Article 102212. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.faa.2023.102212>
- [9] Mesnager, S., Mandal, B. and Msahli, M. (2021) Survey on Recent Trends Towards Generalized Differential and Boomerang Uniformities. *Cryptography and Communications*, **14**, 691-735. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12095-021-00551-6>
- [10] Wagner, D. (1999) The Boomerang Attack. In: Knudsen, L., Ed., *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, Springer, 156-170. [https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-48519-8\\_12](https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-48519-8_12)
- [11] Cid, C., Huang, T., Peyrin, T., Sasaki, Y. and Song, L. (2018) Boomerang Connectivity Table: A New Cryptanalysis Tool. In: Nielsen, J. and Rijmen, V., Eds., *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, Springer International Publishing, 683-714. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-78375-8\\_22](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-78375-8_22)
- [12] Boura, C. and Canteaut, A. (2018) On the Boomerang Uniformity of Cryptographic Sboxes. *IACR Transactions on Symmetric Cryptology*, No. 3, 290-310. <https://doi.org/10.46586/tosc.v2018.i3.290-310>

- 
- [13] Li, K., Qu, L., Sun, B. and Li, C. (2019) New Results about the Boomerang Uniformity of Permutation Polynomials. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, **65**, 7542-7553. <https://doi.org/10.1109/tit.2019.2918531>
- [14] Lidl, R. and Niederreiter, H. (1997) Finite Fields, Encyclopedia of Mathematics and Its Applications. Vol. 20, Cambridge University Press.
- [15] Helleseeth, T. and Kholosha, A. (2006) Monomial and Quadratic Bent Functions over the Finite Fields of Odd Characteristic. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, **52**, 2018-2032. <https://doi.org/10.1109/tit.2006.872854>
- [16] Charpin, P. and Kyureghyan, G.M. (2008) On a Class of Permutation Polynomials over  $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}$ . In: Golomb, S.W., Parker, M.G., Pott, A. and Winterhof, A., Eds., *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, Springer, 368-376. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-85912-3\\_32](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-85912-3_32)
- [17] Roy, S. (2012) Generalization of Some Results on Gold and Kasami-Welch Functions. *Finite Fields and Their Applications*, **18**, 894-903. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ffa.2012.06.006>