On Linear Recursion and Pseudorandom Measure^{*}

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Abstract

Mauduit and Sárközy studied pseudorandom binary sequences of

$$E_N = \{e_1, \dots, e_N\} \in \{-1, +1\}^N$$

and introduced a mesure of pseudorandomness of binary sequences [1]: **Definition.** Combined (well-distribution-correlation) PR-measure of order $k E_N$ is defined as:

$$Q_k(E_N) = \max_{a,b,t,D} \left| \sum_{j=0}^t e_{a+jb+d_1} e_{a+jb+d_2} \dots e_{a+jb+d_k} \right|$$

They also gave a construction of a sequence with good pseudorandom measure. Later Brandstätter and Winterhof in [2] gave a lower bound for the linear complexity profile in the terms of the correlation measure (a measure contained in the previously defined one). The following result gives an upper bound for the pseudorandom measure for sequences with given linear complexity:

Theorem. Let $\sigma = s_0, s_1, \ldots$ be a homogeneous linear recurring sequence in $K = \mathbb{F}_q$ with a square-free minimal polynomial m(x). Let m(x) have the irreducible factorization $m(x) = m_1(x) \ldots m_h(x)$, such that the $m_i(x)$ polynomials have degrees d_1, \ldots, d_h . Then the corresponding sequence over $F = \mathbb{F}_{\sigma^k}, \ k = l.c.m(d_1, \ldots, d_h)$

$$E_{q^{k}-1} = \{(-1)^{s_{0}}, (-1)^{s_{1}}, \dots, (-1)^{s_{q^{k}-1}}\}$$

then

$$\max_{l \le k} Q_l(E_{q^k - 1}) \le 9dq^{k/2}k$$

where $d = \max_i c_i \frac{q^k - 1}{q^{d_i} - 1}$ with $c_i < q$ constant depending only on m_i .

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