Study the Linear Equivalent of Nonlinear Sequences over $F_p$ Where $p$ Is Larger Than Two

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Abstract: Linear orthogonal binary sequences, special M-Sequences, are used widely in the systems communication channels as in the forward links for mixing the information on connection and as in the backward links of these channels to sift this information which transmitted and the receivers get the information in a correct form. In current research trying study the construction of the linear equivalent of a product sequence on two, three, and four degrees over a linear sequences from the field $F_p$, where $p$ is larger than two, and answering on the request, how is the maximum length of the linear equivalent of a product sequence (on a linear sequence $\{a_n\}$ over the field $F_p$), is it less than $N_h$ as the binary sequences?, or can reach it ?, or the length is exceed this value $N_h$? And is the product sequences are orthogonal? And we show that in some cases, the maximum length $N_h$ for the binary sequences is not correct for the linear sequences in the finite field $F_p$ for $p$ larger than two and the result product sequences are not orthogonal, also trying study the product sequence on two different LFSRs, and how can use one shift feedback shift register LFSR as a monitor register of other $p$ registers. In the current time, I think, there is no coders or decoders using the sequences over finite fields $F_p$ where $p$ is larger than 2 and from this idea this article showing very need for using in the future.

Keywords: Linear Sequences, Finite Field, Linear Feedback Shift Register, Orthogonal Sequences, Linear Equivalent, Complexity

1. Introduction

The main obstacle to encoding and decoding is the complexity of decoding and decoding. For this reason, efforts have been made to design cryptographic and decoding methods in an easy way. The works of Hocquenghem in 1959, Reed Solomon 1960, Chaudhuri and Bose in 1960, BCH codes or Bose–Chaudhuri–Hocquenhem codes and others as Goppa, and Peterson 1961 were a new starting point for solving this issue. [1-5]

In all stages of the encoding and the decoding, the orthogonal sequences play the main role in these processes, including the sequences with maximum period M-Sequences, Walsh sequences, Reed-Solomon sequences, and other sequences. [6-12]

Sloane, N. J. A., discuses that the multiplication sequence $\{z_n\}$ on $h$ degrees of $\{a_n\}$, which has the $r$ complexity, the complexity of $\{z_n\}$ can’t be exceeded

$$N_h = \frac{r}{1} + \frac{r}{2} + ... + \frac{r}{h}. [8]$$

Orthogonal Sequences are used widely in the systems communication channels as in the forward links for mixing the information on connection and as in the backward links of these channels to sift this information which transmitted and the receivers get the information in a correct form, Especially in the pilot channels, the Sync channels, and the Traffic channel. [10-12]

Shannon's classic articles, 1948-1949, were followed by many research papers on the question of finding successful ways to encode and successful decoding the media to allow it to be transmitted correctly through jammed channels. [6-8, 13, 14]

The Author Al Cheikha A. H., Studied the case for $p=2$. [15]
2. Research Method and Materials

M- Linear Recurring Sequences
Let \( k \) be a positive integer and \( \lambda, \lambda_0, \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_{k-1} \) are elements in the field \( F_p = \{0, 1, \ldots, (p-1)\} \) and \( p > 2 \) then the sequence \( a_0, a_1, \ldots \) is called the nonhomogeneous binary linear recurring sequence of order \( k \) (or with the complexity \( k \)) iff:

\[
\overline{x_i} = (p-1)x_i \mod p
\]

\[2, 6-7\]

Definition 4. Suppose \( x = (x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) \) and \( y = (y_0, y_1, \ldots, y_{n-1}) \) are two vectors with the length \( n \) on \( F_p \). The coefficient of correlation function of \( x \) and \( y \) denoted by \( R_{x,y} \) is:

\[ R_{x,y} = \left\lfloor \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1)^{x_i+y_i} \right\rfloor - \left[ \left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{p} \right\rfloor - 1 \right] \]

(3)

Where \( \left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{p} \right\rfloor \) is the nearest integer of the number \( \frac{n+1}{p} \) \[13\].

Definition 5. Suppose, \( x = (x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) \) and \( y = (y_0, y_1, \ldots, y_{n-1}) \) are two vectors of the length \( n \) on \( F_p \) is said orthogonal if \( \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x_i = 0, \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} y_i = 0 \mod p \) and \( R_{x,y} \leq 1 \) \[8-9\].

Definition 6. The periodic sequence \( (a_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \) over \( F_p \) with the period \( r = p^n - 1 \) has the property of “Ideal Auto Correlation” if and only if its periodic auto Correlations \( R_a(\tau) \) of the form:

\[ a(\tau) = 0 \ and \ R_a(\tau) \leq 1 \]

(4)

When;

\[ a(\tau) = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} a_i (t+\tau) \mod p, \tau = 0, 1, \ldots, r; \ R_a(\tau) = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} (-1)^{a_i(t+\tau)} - \left( p^{\frac{n}{2}} - 1 \right), \ for \ \tau \neq \frac{p^n - 1}{2} \]

(5)

Because for \( \tau = \frac{p^n - 1}{2} \Rightarrow a(t+\tau) = \overline{a(t)} [1, 2]\)

Definition 7. Suppose \( G \) is a set of vectors of length \( n \) on the field \( F_p \):

\[ G = \{ X; X = (x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}), x_i \in F_p, i = 0, 1, \ldots, n-1 \} \]

The set \( G \) is said to be orthogonal if the following two conditions are satisfied;

\[ 1. \forall X \in G, X \neq 0: \sum_{i=0}^{n} x_i = 0 \mod p \ and \ R_X = R_{X,0} \leq 1; \ when \ 0 = (0, 0, \ldots, 0)_n \]

(6)

\[ 2. \forall X, Y \in G (Y \neq X \ and \ Y \neq \overline{X}); X + Y \in G \ and \ R_{X,Y} \leq 1. \]

(7)

[6, 9]

Definition 8. (Euler function \( \phi \)). \( \phi(n) \) is the number of the
all-natural numbers that are relatively prime with \( n \). [11-14]

**Definition 9.** The linear equivalent of a multiplication sequence \( \{z_n\} \), on a linear sequence \( \{a_n\} \) which generated with the linear register LFSR1, and the sequence \( \{z_n\} \) is a multiplication on some terms of \( \{a_n\} \) (that is a result of multiplication circuits over the LFSR1), is a linear shift register LFSR2 generates the same sequence \( \{z_n\} \). [2-3, 8]

**Definition 10.** The length of the linear equivalent of a multiplication sequence is the number of its complexity and equal to the degree of the characteristic polynomial which generates the same multiplication sequence, and the multiplication sequence can be generated through the linear equivalent. [8]

**Definition 11.** The maximum length of a linear equivalent is the maximum length of the linear equivalent LFSR2 (it is the number of its complexity) which can be reached and the length of linear equivalent is always less than or equal the maximum length \( N_h \). [2, 3, 8]

**Definition 12.** Inverse problem: Finding the sequence \( \{a_n\} \) which \( \{z_n\} \) is a multiplication sequence on it and it is one of the issues at present and it requires a solution. [8]

**Theorem 13.**

i. If \( a_0, a_1, \ldots \) is a homogeneous linear recurring sequence of order \( k \) in \( F_p \), satisfies (1) then this sequence is periodic.

ii. If this sequence is a homogeneous linear recurring sequence, periodic with the period \( r \), and its characteristic polynomial \( f(x) \) then \( r\mid \text{ord} f(x) \).

iii. If the polynomial \( f(x) \) is primitive then the period of the recurring sequence which has \( f(x) \) as a characteristic polynomial is \( p^k - 1 \), this sequence is called M-Sequence over \( F_p \), or briefly \( M_p \)-Sequences. [6, 11-14]

**Lemma 14.** (Fermat's theorem). If \( F \) is a finite field and has \( q \) elements then each element \( a \) of \( F \) satisfies the equation:

\[
x^q = x.
\]  
[6, 10]

**Theorem 15.** If \( f(x) \) is a characteristic prime polynomial of the (H. L. R. S.) \( a_0, a_1, \ldots \) of degree \( k \), and \( \alpha \) is a root of \( g(x) \) in any splitting field of \( F_p \), then the general term of this sequence is:

\[
a_n = \sum_{i=1}^{k} C_i (\alpha^{p^i-1})^n \]. [6, 11]

**Theorem 16.**

i. \((q^m - 1)(q^n - 1) \Leftrightarrow m \mid n\)

ii. If \( F_q \) is a field of order \( q = p^m \) then any subfield of it is of the order \( p^m \) and \( m \mid n \), and by inverse if \( m \mid n \) then in the field \( F_q \) there is a subfield of order \( p^m \). [6, 10-14]

**Theorem 17.** The number of irreducible polynomials in \( F_q(x) \) of degree \( m \) and order \( e \) is \( \phi(e) / m \), if \( e \geq 2 \), when \( m \) is the order of \( q \) by mod \( e \), and equal to 2 if \( m = e = 1 \), and equal to zero elsewhere. [6, 10-14]

* The study is limited to the Galois Fields of the form \( F_p \), and \( p > 2 \), then the period of each sequence in it with prime characteristic polynomial is \( r = p^k - 1 \).

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Study Multiplication Sequences on a Recurring M-Sequences over \( F_p \)

Suppose the recurring M-Sequence \( \{a_n\} \) over \( F_p \) with the complexity \( r \) and \( a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_r \) are its different linear independent roots of the characteristic equation of the sequence then the general term of the sequence is given through the relation:

\[
a_n = A_1 a_1^n + A_2 a_2^n + \ldots + A_r a_r^n = \sum_{i=1}^{r} A_i a_i^n \]

If the sequence in \( F_p \), its characteristic equation is prime, and \( \alpha \) is a root of it (\( \alpha \) is prime element in \( F_p \)) then the general term of the sequence \( \{a_n\} \) is:

\[
a_n = A_1 \alpha^n + A_2 (\alpha^{p^2-1})^n + \ldots + A_r (\alpha^{p^r-1})^n = \sum_{i=1}^{r} A_i (\alpha^{p^i-1})^n \]  (8)

### 3.1.1. The Sequence \( \{z_n\} \) Is a Multiplication on Two Degrees of the Sequence \( \{a_n\} \)

Suppose the multiplication sequence \( \{z_n\} \) as multiplication on two different degrees of \( \{a_n\} \) as the following:

1. The first degree is \( a_0 \) (in another case we can make a shift to the first degree).
2. The second degree is \( b_0 = a_{n+\delta} \) as a shift of the first degree \( a_0 \) by \( \delta \).

\[
b_n = a_{n+\delta} = A_1 a_1^{n+\delta} + A_2 a_2^{n+\delta} + \ldots + A_r a_r^{n+\delta} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} A_i a_i^{n+\delta}
\]

Or:

\[
b_n = a_0 b_n = a_0 a_{n+\delta}
\]

\[z_n = a_0 b_n = a_0 a_{n+\delta}\]
\[
z_n = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{r} A_i \alpha_i^n \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{r} A_j \alpha_j^{n+\delta} \right) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{r} A_i \alpha_i^\delta \alpha_i^{2n} \right) + \sum_{i,j=1 \atop j \neq i} A_i A_j \left( \alpha_i^{\delta} + \alpha_j^{\delta} \right) \alpha_i^\delta \alpha_j^\delta
\]

Thus we have the following properties;

1. Each term of the first sum is not equal to zero and the number of these terms is equal to \( \binom{r}{1} = r \).

2. Also, a term of the second sum is equal to zero if and only if;

\[
\sum_{i,j=1 \atop j \neq i} A_i A_j \left( \alpha_i^{\delta} + \alpha_j^{\delta} \right) \alpha_i^\delta \alpha_j^\delta = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_i^{\delta} + \alpha_j^{\delta} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_i^{\delta} = -\alpha_j^{\delta} \Rightarrow \alpha_j^{\delta} = (p-1)\alpha_i^{\delta} \Rightarrow
\]

Or,

\[
\left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)^\delta = (p-1) \Rightarrow \left( \frac{\alpha_j^{p^{r-i}}}{\alpha_i^{p^{r-i}}} \right)^\delta = (p-1) \Rightarrow \alpha_i^{p^{r-i}} \neq 1 \text{ and } \in F_p \text{ or } \alpha_j^{p^{r-i}} \in F_p
\]

Thus, it is a contradiction, then no term in the second sum is equal to zero and the number of these terms is \( \binom{r}{2} = \frac{r(r-1)}{2} \)

and the complexity of the sequence \( \{z_n\} \) is;

\[
\binom{r}{1} + \binom{r}{2} = r + \frac{r(r-1)}{2}
\]

3. Sum “one term of the first sum with one term of the second sum” is equal to zero if and only if there is different \( i, j, k \) satisfies the two conditions;

\[
A_i^2 \alpha_i^{2n} \alpha_i^\delta + A_i A_j \left( \alpha_i^{\delta} + \alpha_j^{\delta} \right) \alpha_i^\delta \alpha_j^\delta = 0
\]

And it is equivalents the two conditions;

1) \( \alpha_i^{2n} = \alpha_i^\delta \alpha_j^\delta \) or \( \alpha_j^\delta = \alpha_i \) and;

2) \( A_i^2 \alpha_i^{\delta} + A_i A_j (\alpha_i^{\delta} + \alpha_j^{\delta}) = 0 \) or \( \alpha_i^{\delta} + \alpha_j^{\delta} = (p-1) \frac{A_j}{A_i} \alpha_k^{\delta} \)

If the sequence \( \{a_n\} \) is linear recurring sequence with prime characteristic polynomial of degree \( r \) and \( \alpha \) is a zero of the characteristic polynomial then the roots of the characteristic equation are \( \alpha, \alpha^p, ..., \alpha^{p^{r-1}} \) and the general term of the sequence is of the form;

\[
a_n = A_0 \alpha^n + A_2 (\alpha^p)^n + ... + A_i (\alpha^{p^{i-1}})^n = \sum_{i=1}^{r} A_i (\alpha^{p^{i-1}})^n
\]

Thus, for the first condition each of the \( i, j, k \) can’t be one, and if there is be such other values will be as;

\[
\alpha^{2(p^{i-1})} = \alpha^{p^{i-1}} \alpha^{p^{i-1}} \Rightarrow \alpha^{2p^{i-1}} = \alpha^{p^{i-1} + p^{i-1}}
\]

Or if \( i \) is the smallest;

\[
\alpha^{2p^{i-1}} = \alpha^{p^{i-1}(1+p^{i-1})} \Rightarrow \alpha^{2p^{i-1}} = \left( \alpha^{(1+p^{i-1})} \right)^{p^{i-1}}
\]

Or;
Thus \(2p^{k-i}\) and \(p^{l-i}\) are relatively primes and it is a contradiction then the sum of one term from the first sum with one term from the second sum can’t be equal to zero and the linear equivalent reached the maximum length

\[
\left(\binom{r}{1} + \binom{r}{2}\right) = r + \frac{r(r-1)}{2}.
\]

Thus, the sequence \(\{z_n\}\) is periodic with the same period of the sequence \(\{a_n\}\).

**Example 1.** Suppose the following sequence \(\{a_n\}\), \(\forall n \in N; a_n \in F_3\);

\[a_{n+3} + 2a_{n+1} + a_n = 0; a_0 \text{ or } a_{n+3} = a_{n+1} + 2a_n; a_0 = 1, a_1 = 2, a_2 = 0\]

As in the following figure 1;

![Figure 1. Product sequence with two degree on F3.](image)

The characteristic polynomial of the equation \(f(x) = x^3 + 2x + 1\) is a prime and the characteristic equation of the sequence is;

\[x^3 + 2x + 1 = 0\]

If \(\beta\) is a root of the equation then;

\[\beta^3 + 2\beta + 1 = 0\]

And;

\[
F_3 = \{0, \beta^{26} = 1, \beta, \beta^2, \beta^3 = \beta + 2, \beta^4 = \beta^2 + 2, \beta^5 = \beta^2 + \beta + 2, \beta^6 = \beta^2 + \beta + 1, \beta^7 = \beta^2 + 2\beta + 2, \beta^8 = \beta^2 + 2\beta + 1, \beta^{10} = \beta^2 + \beta, \beta^{11} = \beta^2 + \beta + 2, \beta^{12} = \beta^2 + 2, \beta^{13} = \beta, \beta^{14} = 2\beta, \beta^{15} = 2\beta^2, \beta^{16} = 2\beta + 2, \beta^{17} = 2\beta^2 + 2\beta + 1, \beta^{18} = 2\beta^2 + 2\beta + 2\beta^2 = 2\beta + 2 + 2\beta + 1, \beta^{19} = \beta^2 + 2\beta + 2\beta^2 = 2\beta + 2 + \beta, \beta^{20} = 2\beta + 2, \beta^{21} = 2\beta^2 + 2\beta + 2, \beta^{22} = 2\beta + 2, \beta^{23} = 2\beta^2 + 2\beta + 2\beta^2 = 2\beta + 2 + 2\beta + 1, \beta^{24} = 2\beta^2 + 2\beta + 2\beta^2 + 2\beta + 2\beta + 1\}
\]

The general solution of the characteristic equation is;

\[a_n = A_1\beta^n + A_2(\beta^3)^n + A_3(\beta^5)^n\]

Solving the given equation is;

\[
\begin{align*}
A_1 + A_2 + A_3 &= 1 \\
\beta A_1 + \beta^3 A_2 + \beta^9 A_3 &= 2 \\
\beta^2 A_1 + \beta^6 A_2 + \beta^{18} A_3 &= 0
\end{align*}
\]

We have;

\[A_1 = \beta^{20} = 2\beta^2 + \beta + 1, A_2 = \beta^8 = 2\beta^2 + 2, A_3 = \beta^{24} = 2\beta^2 + 2\beta + 1\]
And the general solution of the characteristic equation is:

\[ a_n = \beta^{20}(\beta)^n + \beta^0(\beta^3)^n + \beta^{24}(\beta^6)^n \]

Or:

\[ a_n = (2\beta^2 + \beta + 1)\beta^n + (2\beta^2 + 2)(\beta^2 + 2)(\beta^6 + 2\beta + 1)(\beta + 1)^n \]

And the sequence is periodic with the period: \(3^2 - 1 = 26\) and the sequence is:

\[ 1 2 0 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 2 1 2 2 1 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 1 2 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 0 \ldots \]

The multiplication sequence \( z_n = a_n a_{n+1} \) then:

\[ a_{n+1} = (2\beta^2 + \beta + 1)\beta^{n+1} + (2\beta^2 + 2)\beta^{3n+3} + (2\beta^2 + 2\beta + 1)\beta^{n+9} \]

And:

\[ z_n = 2\beta^2(\beta^2)^n + 2\beta^2(\beta^4)^n + \beta^0(\beta^6)^n + \beta^0(\beta^{10})^n + \beta^0(\beta^2)^n + \beta^0(\beta^8)^n \]

\[ z_n = 2\beta^2(\beta^2)^n + (2\beta^2 + \beta + 1)(\beta)^n + (2\beta^2 + 2\beta + 2)(\beta^6)^n + (2\beta^2 + 2)(\beta^{10})^n + (2\beta^2 + 2\beta + 2)(\beta^8)^n \]

The characteristic equation is:

\[ (x - \beta^2)(x - \beta^4)(x - \beta^6)(x - \beta^0)(x - \beta^2)(x - \beta^8) = 0 \]

We can find that:

\[ (-\beta^2)(-\beta^4)(-\beta^6)(-\beta^0)(-\beta^2)(-\beta^8) = \beta^{52} = 1 \]

And the characteristic equation is of the form:

\[ x^6 + \mu_3 x^5 + \mu_4 x^4 + \mu_3 x^3 + \mu_2 x^2 + \mu_1 x + 1 = 0 \]

Calculated the coefficients we have;

\[ \mu_3 = 2, \mu_4 = 2, \mu_3 = 2, \mu_2 = 1, \mu_1 = 2 \]

Thus, the characteristic equation is:

\[ x^6 + 2x^5 + 2x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \]

Or;

\[ (x^3 + x^2 + 2)(x^3 + x^2 + x + 2) = 0 \]

Where each of the \( q(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 2 \) and \( h(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 2 \) is minimal but not primitive polynomial in \( F_3 \) each of them of the order 13. Thus, the recurring sequence \{\( z_n \)\} is;

\[ z_{n+6} + 2z_{n+5} + 2z_{n+4} + 2z_{n+3} + z_{n+2} + 2z_{n+1} + z_n = 0 \]

Or;

\[ z_{n+6} = z_{n+5} + z_{n+4} + z_{n+3} + 2z_{n+2} + z_{n+1} + 2z_n \]

is periodic with the period 13 and \{\( z_n \)\} reached the maximum length \( 3N_2 = 6 \) and this sequence is;

\[ 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 \ldots \]

Figure 2 showing its feedback linear shift register of the sequence \{\( z_n \)\}.

For one period \( w_0 = (2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 1) \) and for all its permutations \( S_0 = \{ w_0, w_1, \ldots, w_{12} \} \) when;

\[ w_0 = (2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 1), w_1 = (2 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 1), w_2 = (2 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 1), \ldots, w_{12} = (2 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 1) \]

From equations (4) and (5);

\[ w_i(\tau) = 0 \text{ and } R_{w_i}(\tau) = 3; i = 0, 1, \ldots, 12 \]

And; \( w_{0+1} = w_0 + w_1 = (0 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0) \) thus;

\[ w_{0+1} \not\in S, \sum_{w_{n+1}} = 0, \text{ and } R_{w_{0+1}} = 3 \]
And; $w_{2+3}w_{2+3}w_{3}=(1002012100002)$ thus;

$$w_{2+3} \not\in S, \sum_{w_{2+3}} = 0, \text{ and } R_{w_{2+3}} = 3$$

Thus; the set $S$ is not an orthogonal set.

### 3.1.2. The Sequence $\{z_n\}$ Is a Multiplication on Three Degrees of the Sequence $\{a_n\}$

Suppose the new product sequence $\{z_n\}$ as a product of three different degrees in $\{a_n\}$ as following:

1) The first degree is $a_n$ (in another case we can make a shift to we arrive at the first degree) as in 3.1.

2) The second degree is $b_n = a_{n+\delta}$ (as a result of shift $n$ by $\delta$ and $\delta < r$).

3) The third degree is $c_n = a_{n+\gamma}$ (as a result of shift $n$ by $\gamma$ and $\gamma < r$), then:

$$b_n = a_{n+\delta} = A_1 \alpha_1^{\delta} \alpha_2^\gamma + A_2 \alpha_2^{\delta} \alpha_2^\gamma + ... + A_r \alpha_r^{\delta} \alpha_2^\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^r A_i \alpha_i^{\delta} \alpha_2^\gamma$$

$$c_n = a_{n+\gamma} = A_1 \alpha_1^{\gamma} \alpha_2^\delta + A_2 \alpha_2^{\gamma} \alpha_2^\delta + ... + A_r \alpha_r^{\gamma} \alpha_2^\delta = \sum_{i=1}^r A_i \alpha_i^{\gamma} \alpha_2^\delta$$

Thus, we have the following properties;

**P1.** Each term of the first sum is not equal to zero.

**P2.** For one term of the second sum is not equal to zero is equivalent to;

$$\alpha_i^{\delta} \alpha_j^{\gamma} + \alpha_i^{\gamma} \alpha_j^{\delta} + \alpha_i^{\delta} \alpha_j^{\gamma} = 0 \quad (10)$$

Or, by division on $\alpha_i^{\delta+\gamma}$;

$$\left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \right)^{\gamma} + \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\delta} = +1 = 0$$

Suppose; $A = \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \right)$ we have the previous condition is equivalent to;

$$A^{\gamma} + A^{\delta} + 1 = 0 \quad (11)$$

**P3.** For one term of the third sum is equal to zero necessary and sufficient;

$$\alpha_i^{\delta} \alpha_k^{\gamma} + \alpha_i^{\gamma} \alpha_k^{\delta} + \alpha_i^{\delta} \alpha_k^{\gamma} + \alpha_i^{\gamma} \alpha_k^{\delta} + \alpha_i^{\delta} \alpha_k^{\gamma} + \alpha_k^{\delta} \alpha_i^{\gamma} = 0 \quad (12)$$

By division on $\alpha_i^{\delta+\gamma}$ we have;

$$\left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\delta} \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \right)^{\gamma} + \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \right)^{\gamma} \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\delta} + \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\gamma} \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \right)^{\delta} + \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \right)^{\gamma} \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\delta} + \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\gamma} \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \right)^{\delta} = 0 \quad (13)$$

Suppose, $A = \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)$ and $B = \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \right)$ then;

$$A^{\delta}B^{\gamma} + A^{\gamma}B^{\delta} + A^{\gamma} + A^{\delta} + B^{\gamma} + B^{\delta} = 0 \quad (14)$$

This equation is symmetric and can write it as follows;

$$(A^{\delta} + 1)(B^{\gamma} + 1) + (A^{\gamma} + 1)(B^{\delta} + 1) = 0 \quad (15)$$
P4. Sum, one term of the first sum with one term of the second sum, is equal to zero necessary and sufficient the two conditions;

1. \( a_i^{2n} = a_i^{2n} a_i^j \Rightarrow a_i^2 = a_i^2 a_i^j \), Where \( i, j, k \) are different \hspace{1cm} (16)

2. \( A_k^{(\delta + \gamma)} + A_j^{(\delta + \gamma)} + A_j^{(\delta + \gamma)} + A_j^{(\delta + \gamma)} = 0 \) \hspace{1cm} (17)

The second condition can be written as;

\[
A_k^2 \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\delta + \gamma} + A_i^2 \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_k} \right)^{\gamma} + \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \right)^{\delta} + \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \right)^{\delta} = 0
\]

Or:

\[
\left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\gamma} + \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \right)^{\delta} = (p-1) \frac{A_k^3}{A_i^2} \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\delta + \gamma}
\]

(18)

Suppose; \( A = \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right) \) and \( B = \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \right) \) then;

\[
A^2 + A^2 + 1 = (p-1) \frac{A_k^3}{A_i^2} B^{\delta + \gamma}
\]

(19)

P5. Sum, one term of the first sum with one term of the third sum, is equal to zero necessary and sufficient the two conditions;

1. \( a_i^{3m} = (a_i a_j a_k)^n \Rightarrow a_m^3 = a_i a_j a_k \) \hspace{1cm} (20)

Where, no two between the indexes \( i, j, k, \) and \( m \) are equal, and;

2. \( A_j^{(\delta + \gamma)} + A_i A_j \left( a_i^\delta a_i^\delta + a_i^\delta a_i^\delta + a_i^\delta a_i^\delta + a_i^\delta a_i^\delta + a_i^\delta a_i^\delta + a_i^\delta a_i^\delta \right) = 0 \) \hspace{1cm} (21)

Or, by division on \( a_i^{\delta + \gamma} \), the second condition can be written as;

\[
A_i A_j \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\delta} + \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\delta} + \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\delta} + \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\delta} + \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\gamma} + \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \right)^{\gamma} = 0
\]

Suppose, \( A = \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \right) \), \( B = \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \right) \), \( C = \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_i} \right) \) then;

\[
A_j A_k \left[ A^\delta B^\delta + A^\delta B^\delta + A^\delta + A^\delta + B^\delta + B^\delta \right] = 0
\]

(22)

Or:

\[
A^\delta B^\delta + A^\delta B^\delta + A^\delta + A^\delta + B^\delta + B^\delta = (p-1) \frac{A_j A_k}{A_i} C^{\delta + \gamma}
\]

(23)

P6. Sum, one term of the second sum with one term of the third sum, is equal to zero necessary and sufficient the two conditions;

1. \( a_i^2 a_m = a_i a_j a_k \), Where, no two between the indexes \( i, j, k, m \) and \( l \) are equal, and;
2). \( A_i^2 A_m (\alpha_m^\delta \alpha_i^\gamma + \alpha_i^\delta \alpha_m^\gamma) + A_m A_j A_h (\alpha_h^\gamma \alpha_i^\delta + \alpha_i^\gamma \alpha_h^\delta + \alpha_j^\gamma \alpha_h^\delta + \alpha_h^\gamma \alpha_j^\delta + \alpha_j^\gamma \alpha_i^\delta + \alpha_i^\gamma \alpha_j^\delta + \alpha_i^\gamma \alpha_j^\delta) = 0 \) \hspace{1cm} (25)

By division on \( \alpha_i^{\delta+\gamma} \) and suppose, \( A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_j / \alpha_i \\ \alpha_k / \alpha_i \\ \alpha_m / \alpha_i \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_h / \alpha_i \\ \alpha_k / \alpha_i \\ \alpha_m / \alpha_i \end{pmatrix} \), \( C = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_m / \alpha_i \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_i / \alpha_i \end{pmatrix} \), we have;

\[
\left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \right)^\delta \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \right)^\gamma + \left( \frac{\alpha_h}{\alpha_i} \right)^\gamma \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_i} \right)^\delta + \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i} \right)^\gamma + \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i} \right)^\delta + \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \right)^\gamma =
\]

\[
(p-1) \frac{A_i^2 A_m}{A_i A_j A_h} \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \right)^\delta \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_i} \right)^\gamma + \left( \frac{\alpha_h}{\alpha_i} \right)^\gamma \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_i} \right)^\delta + \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i} \right)^\delta \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i} \right)^\gamma \right]
\]

Or;

\[
A_i^\delta B_i^\gamma + A_j^\delta B_i^\gamma + A_i^\delta + A_j^\delta + B_i^\gamma + B_i^\gamma = (p-1) \frac{A_i^2 A_m}{A_i A_j A_h} \left[ D_i^\delta C_i^\gamma + D_i^\gamma C_i^\delta + D_i^{\delta+\gamma} \right]
\]  \hspace{1cm} (26)

\( P7 \). Sum, “one term of the first sum, with one term of the second sum, and with one term of the third sum” is equal to zero, necessary and sufficient the two conditions;

1). \( \alpha_m^{3\gamma} + \alpha_h^{3\gamma} \alpha_i^\delta + (\alpha_i \alpha_j \alpha_k)^\gamma \) \hspace{1cm} (27)

where, no two indexes between \( i, j, k, h, l, m \) are equal

2). \( A_i^2 A_m \alpha_i^{\delta+\gamma} + A_h^2 A_i \alpha_h^\gamma \alpha_i^\delta + \alpha_h^\gamma \alpha_i^\delta + \alpha_h^\gamma \alpha_i^\delta + A_m A_j A_h (\alpha_h^\gamma \alpha_i^\delta + \alpha_i^\gamma \alpha_h^\delta + \alpha_j^\gamma \alpha_h^\delta + \alpha_h^\gamma \alpha_j^\delta + \alpha_j^\gamma \alpha_i^\delta + \alpha_i^\gamma \alpha_j^\delta) = 0 \) \hspace{1cm} (28)

By division on \( \alpha_i^{\delta+\gamma} \) and suppose \( A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_j / \alpha_i \\ \alpha_k / \alpha_i \\ \alpha_m / \alpha_i \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_h / \alpha_i \\ \alpha_k / \alpha_i \\ \alpha_m / \alpha_i \end{pmatrix} \), \( C = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_m / \alpha_i \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_i / \alpha_i \end{pmatrix} \), \( E = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_h / \alpha_i \end{pmatrix} \), then;

\[
A_i^\delta C_i^{\delta+\gamma} + A_h^2 A_i (E_i^\delta D_i^\gamma + E_i^\gamma D_i^\delta + E_i^{\delta+\gamma}) + A_i A_j A_h \left( A_i^\delta B_i^\gamma + A_j^\delta B_i^\gamma + A_i^\delta + A_j^\delta + B_i^\gamma + B_i^\gamma \right) = 0
\] \hspace{1cm} (29)

Each of \( P4 \) or …. or \( P7 \) properties leads to decrease the length of linear equivalent by one (for each case) relatively the maximum length \( j \cdot N_h \).

Example 2. Suppose the sequence \( \{z_n\} \) as a multiplication on three degrees of \( \{a_n\} \) as in figure 3 (see Example 1) where; \( z_n = b_n a_n a_{n+2} = a_n a_{n+1} a_{n+2} \)

Thus, from example 1;

![Figure 3. Multiplication sequence \( \{z_n\} \) on three degrees over \( F_5 \)](image-url)
\[ a_n = \beta^{20} (\beta^n + \beta^3 (\beta^2)^n + \beta^{24} (\beta^6)^n) \]
\[ a_{n+1} = \beta^{21} \beta^n + \beta^1 \beta^{3n} + \beta^1 \beta^n \]
\[ b_n = a_n a_{n+1} = 2 \beta^2 (\beta^2)^n + \beta^{20} (\beta^4)^n + \beta^{19} (\beta^6)^n + \beta^8 (\beta^{20})^n + \beta^{20} (\beta^2)^n + \beta^5 (\beta^{18})^n \]
\[ a_{n+2} = (2 \beta + 2) \beta^n + 2 \beta (\beta^3)^n + (2 \beta + 1)(\beta^2)^n \]
\[ z_n = \beta^{21} \beta^n + \beta^1 (\beta^3)^n + \beta^{23} (\beta^5)^n + 2 (\beta^2)^n + \beta^7 (\beta^9)^n + 2 (\beta^1)^n + \beta^{17} (\beta^{15})^n + \beta^{25} (\beta^{19})^n + 2 (\beta^{21})^n \]

Or:
\[ z_n = (\beta^2 + 1) \beta^n + (\beta^2 + \beta + 2) \beta^n + (2 \beta^2 + 2 \beta)(2 \beta^2 + \beta + 2)^n + 2(\beta^2 + 2 \beta + 2)^n + (\beta^2 + 2 \beta + 2)(\beta + 1)^n + 2(\beta^2 + \beta + 2)^n + (2 \beta^2 + \beta)(2 \beta^2)^n + (2 \beta^2 + 1)(2 \beta^2 + 2 \beta + 2)^n + 2(\beta^2 + 1) \]

The characteristic equation of the sequence is:
\[ (x - \beta)(x - \beta^3)(x - \beta^7)...(x - \beta^{21}) = 0 \]

We can see that:
\[ (\beta)(-\beta^3)(-\beta^5)(-\beta^7)(-\beta^9)(-\beta^{11})(-\beta^{13})(-\beta^{15})(-\beta^{17})(-\beta^{19})(-\beta^{21}) = -\beta^{21} = -\beta^{13} = -2 = 1 \]

And the characteristic equation is of the form:
\[ x^9 + \mu_6 x^8 + \mu_5 x^7 + \mu_4 x^6 + \mu_3 x^5 + \mu_2 x^4 + \mu_1 x^3 + \mu_0 x^2 + \mu_1 x + 1 = 0 \]

Calculated the coefficient we have:
\[ \mu_6 = 0, \mu_7 = 1, \mu_6 = 2, \mu_5 = 0, \mu_4 = 1, \mu_3 = 0, \mu_2 = 2, \mu_1 = 2 \]

Or:
\[ x^9 + x^7 + 2 x^6 + x^4 + 2 x^2 + 2 x + 1 = 0 \]

Or:
\[ (x^2 + 2 x + 1)(x^2 + 2 x + x + 1)(x^3 + x^2 + 2 x + 1) = 0 \]

the recurring formula of the sequence \( \{z_n\} \) is:
\[ z_{n+9} + z_{n+7} + 2 z_{n+6} + z_{n+4} + 2 z_{n+3} + 2 z_{n+1} + z_n = 0 \]

The sequence is periodic and has the complexity 9 and is:
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 .......

Thus as showing the sequence \( \{z_n\} \) is periodic with the period 26 which is equal to same of the period of sequence \( \{a_n\} \) and the length of the linear equivalent is the complexity 9 which larger than the expected maximum length \( 3 N_3 = 7 \) (which is mentioned in [2]).

Figure 4, illustrated the linear feedback shift register of the sequence \( \{z_n\} \);
In other side for one period of the sequence;
\[ w_0, (0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2) \]
and the all its permutations are;
\[ w_1, (2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2) \]
\[ w_2, (2 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2) \]
\[ w_3, (2 2 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0) \]
\[ w_4, (0 2 2 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0) \]
\[ \vdots \]
From equations (4) and (5);
\[ w_i(\tau) = 0 \text{ and } R_{w_i}(\tau) = 10; i = 0, 1, ..., 12 \]
And; \( w_{0+1} = w_0 + w_1 = (2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 2 1) \) thus;
\[ w_{0+1} \notin S, \sum_{w_{0+1}} = 0, \text{ and } R_{w_{0+1}} = 10 \]
And; \( w_{1+2} = w_1 + w_2 = (1 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 2 1) \) thus;
\[ w_{1+2} \notin S, \sum_{w_{1+2}} = 0, \text{ and } R_{w_{1+2}} = 10 \]
Thus; the set S is not an orthogonal set.
For studying the decreasing in the length of the linear equivalent needed return to the theoretical study of the properties from 1 to 7 of the comfortable values of i, j, k, namely;
1) \( i=1, j=2, k=3 \); 3) \( i=2, j=1, k=3 \); 5) \( i=3, j=1, k=2 \)
2) \( i=1, j=3, k=2 \); 4) \( i=2, j=3, k=1 \); 6) \( i=3, j=2, k=1 \)
Remembering the that the general term of the sequence is;
\[ a_n = \beta^{20}(\beta^n) + \beta^8(\beta^3)^n + \beta^{24}(\beta^6)^n \]
Here;
\[ \begin{cases} A_1 = \beta^{20}, A_2 = \beta^8, A_3 = \beta^{24}, \beta = 1, \gamma = 2 \end{cases} \]
And \( \{z_n\} \) of the form;
\[ z_n = a_n a_{n+\delta} a_{n+\gamma} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} A_i \alpha_i^{n+\delta} \alpha_i^{n+\gamma} + \sum_{i,j} A_i A_j \left( \alpha_i^\delta \alpha_j^\gamma + \alpha_i^\gamma \alpha_j^\delta + \alpha_i^\gamma \alpha_j^\delta + \alpha_i^\delta \alpha_j^\gamma + \alpha_i^\delta \alpha_j^\gamma + \alpha_i^\gamma \alpha_j^\delta + \alpha_i^\gamma \alpha_j^\delta \right) \alpha_i^{n+\delta} \alpha_j^{n+\gamma} + \sum_{i,j,k} A_i A_j A_k \left( \alpha_i^\delta \alpha_j^\gamma + \alpha_i^\gamma \alpha_j^\delta \right) (\alpha_i^\delta \alpha_j^\gamma + \alpha_i^\gamma \alpha_j^\delta) \]
P1. We can see that no term of the first sum for each \(i\), namely \(A_i^i \alpha_i^{i+\gamma}\), is equal to zero and studying the properties 2, 3, 4 for each set of \(i, j\) and \(k\).

P2. Is there any term of the third sum is equal to zero?

a) for \(i=1, j=2, k=3;\)

1) From the second sum;

\[
\alpha^i_i \alpha_j^j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j = (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^2) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^{i+2}) = \beta \neq 0
\]

2) From the third sum;

\[
\alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j = \]

\[
= (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^2) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^3) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^3) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^1
\]

\[
= \beta^{i+2} + \beta^9 + \beta^9 + \beta^{i+2} + \beta^9 = 0
\]

b) for \(i=1, j=3, k=2;\)

4) \(\alpha^i_i \alpha_j^j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j = (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^2) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^{i+2}) = \beta \neq 0,\)

5) \(\alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j = \)

\[
= (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^2) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^3) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^3) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^1
\]

\[
= \beta^{i+2} + \beta^9 + \beta^9 + \beta^{i+2} + \beta^9 = 0
\]

for \(i=2, j=1, k=3;\)

6) \(\alpha^i_i \alpha_j^j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j = (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^2) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^{i+2}) = \beta + 2 \neq 0,\)

7) \(\alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j = \)

\[
= (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^2) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^3) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^3) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^1
\]

\[
= \beta^{i+2} + \beta^9 + \beta^9 + \beta^{i+2} + \beta^9 = 0
\]

for \(i=2, j=3, k=1;\)

8) \(\alpha^i_i \alpha_j^j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j = (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^2) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^{i+2}) = \beta \neq 0,\)

9) \(\alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j = \)

\[
= (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^2) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^3) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^3) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^1
\]

\[
= \beta^{i+2} + \beta^9 + \beta^9 + \beta^{i+2} + \beta^9 = 0
\]

e) for \(i=3, j=1, k=2;\)

10) \(\alpha^i_i \alpha_j^j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j = (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^2) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^{i+2}) = \beta \neq 0,\)

11) \(\alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j = \)

\[
= (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^2) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^3) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^3) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^1
\]

\[
= \beta^{i+2} + \beta^9 + \beta^9 + \beta^{i+2} + \beta^9 = 0
\]

for \(i=3, j=2, k=1;\)

12) \(\alpha^i_i \alpha_j^j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j = (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^2) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^{i+2}) = \beta \neq 0,\)

13) \(\alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j = \)

\[
= (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^2) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^3) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^3) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^1
\]

\[
= \beta^{i+2} + \beta^9 + \beta^9 + \beta^{i+2} + \beta^9 = 0
\]

for \(i=3, j=3, k=1;\)

14) \(\alpha^i_i \alpha_j^j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j = (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^2) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^{i+2}) = \beta \neq 0,\)

15) \(\alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j + \alpha^j_j \alpha^j_j = \)

\[
= (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^2) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^3) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^2 + (\beta^3) (\beta^1)^2 + (\beta^1) (\beta^3)^1
\]

\[
= \beta^{i+2} + \beta^9 + \beta^9 + \beta^{i+2} + \beta^9 = 0
\]
There are no other different $i, j, k$ as; sum one term from the first sum with one term from the second sum or sum one term from the first sum with one term from the third sum or sum one term from the first sum with one term from the second sum with one term from the third sum satisfies the first condition for $P4$ to $P7$.

P3. Is there any term of the third sum is equal to zero? Or:

$$a_i^\gamma a_k^\delta + a_j^\delta a_k^\gamma + a_i^\delta a_j^\gamma + a_k^\delta a_i^\gamma + a_k^\delta a_j^\gamma = 0$$

We can check that only for case from a), to f) there is only one case and the sum of them is 6 cases and the other properties $P4, ..., P7$ are not satisfied.

Thus, in result the length of linear equivalent in our case is 9 only (and this length is larger than the mentioned maximum length $\sum N_j = 7$ as in [2]) also, the expected maximum length in this case is $9 + 6 = 15$ and it is greater than the mentioned maximum length $\sum N_j = 7$ as in [2].

### 3.1.3. The Sequence \( z_n \) Is a Multiplication on Four Degrees of the Sequence \( a_n \)

Suppose the sequence \( z_n \) is a result of product four terms from the sequence \( \{a_n\} \) as the following; First term from \( \{a_n\} \) $a_n$ (in other case we can shift the term to the first), second term is $b_n = a_n + \beta$ (as a result of shift the first term by $\beta$), third term is $c_n = a_n + \mu$ (as a result of shift the first term by $\mu$), forth term is $d_n$ (as a result of shift the first term by $\gamma$) and the all $\beta$, $\gamma$, and $\mu$ are less than or equal to $r$ and $\beta < \gamma < \mu$, that is:

$$a_n = A_4 a_i^\alpha + A_2 a_i^\alpha + ... + A_r a_i^\alpha$$

$$b_n = A_4 a_i^\alpha + A_2 a_i^\alpha + ... + A_r a_i^{\alpha + \beta}$$

$$c_n = A_4 a_i^\alpha + A_2 a_i^\alpha + ... + A_r a_i^{\alpha + \mu}$$

$$d_n = A_4 a_i^\alpha + A_2 a_i^\alpha + ... + A_r a_i^{\alpha + \gamma}$$

Where no two indexes of $i, j, k, l$ are equals and $(j, k, l)$ is the set of permutations of \( \{j, k, l\} \).

Thus;

P1. Each term of the first sum is not equal zero.

P2. For one term of the second term is equal to zero to necessary and sufficient;

$$a_i^{\beta + \mu} a_j^\gamma + a_i^{\beta + \gamma} a_j^\mu + a_i^{\gamma + \mu} a_j^\beta + a_i^{\beta + \gamma + \mu} = 0$$

Or (by division on $a_i^{\beta + \mu + \gamma}$ and arranging the order of the terms);

$$\left(\frac{a_i}{a_j}\right)^{\beta} + \left(\frac{a_i}{a_j}\right)^{\mu} + \left(\frac{a_i}{a_j}\right)^{\gamma} + 1 = 0$$
Suppose \( A = \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \) then;

\[
A^\beta + A^\mu + A^\gamma + 1 = 0
\]  
(30)

P3. For one term of the third sum is equal to zero is necessary and sufficient;

\[
\alpha^\beta \left( \alpha^\beta \alpha^\gamma + \alpha^\gamma \alpha^\beta \right) + \alpha^\mu \left( \alpha^\mu \alpha^\beta + \alpha^\beta \alpha^\mu \right) + \alpha^\gamma \left( \alpha^\gamma \alpha^\mu + \alpha^\mu \alpha^\gamma \right) + \alpha^{\mu+\gamma} \left( \alpha^{\mu+\gamma} + \alpha^{\mu+\gamma} \right) = 0
\]

(31)

Or; (by division on \( \alpha^{\beta+\mu+\gamma} \) and arrange the terms as need);

\[
\begin{align*}
\left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \right)^\beta & \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \right)^\mu \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \right)^\gamma + \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \right)^\gamma \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \right)^\mu + \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \right)^\mu \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \right)^\gamma + \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \right)^\gamma \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \right)^\mu = 0
\end{align*}
\]

Suppose; \( A = \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \), \( B = \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \) then for one term from the third sum is equal to zero is necessary and sufficient;

\[
A^\beta B^\mu + A^\mu B^\gamma + A^\gamma B^\beta + A^\beta B^\mu + A^\mu B^\gamma + A^\beta B^\gamma + A^\mu B^\beta + \left( A^\beta + A^\mu + A^\gamma \right) + \left( B^\beta + B^\mu + B^\gamma \right) = 0
\]

(32)

P4. One term of the forth sum is equal to zero is necessary and sufficient;

\[
\left( \sum_{(j,k,l)} \left( \alpha_j^\beta \alpha_k^\mu \alpha_l^\gamma \right) \right) + \alpha^\beta \left( \alpha^\beta \alpha^\gamma \alpha^\beta \alpha^\gamma \right) + \alpha^\mu \left( \alpha^\mu \alpha^\beta \alpha^\beta \alpha^\mu \right) + \alpha^\gamma \left( \alpha^\gamma \alpha^\gamma \alpha^\gamma \alpha^\gamma \right) + \alpha^{\mu+\gamma} \left( \alpha^{\mu+\gamma} \alpha^{\mu+\gamma} \alpha^{\mu+\gamma} \alpha^{\mu+\gamma} \right) = 0
\]

(33)

Or;

\[
\left( \alpha^\beta \alpha^\beta \right) \left( \alpha^\gamma \alpha^\gamma \alpha^\beta \alpha^\gamma \right) + \left( \alpha^\gamma \alpha^\gamma \right) \left( \alpha^\gamma \alpha^\gamma \alpha^\gamma \alpha^\gamma \right) + \left( \alpha^\gamma \alpha^\gamma \right) \left( \alpha^\gamma \alpha^\gamma \right) = 0
\]

(34)

Suppose; \( A = \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \), \( B = \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \), \( C = \frac{\alpha_l}{\alpha_i} \) then the latest equation can be written as

\[
(1 + C^\beta) \left( A^\beta B^\gamma + A^\gamma B^\beta \right) + (1 + B^\beta) \left( A^\beta C^\gamma + A^\gamma C^\beta \right) + (1 + A^\gamma) \left( B^\beta C^\mu + B^\mu C^\beta \right) = 0
\]

(35)

P5. Sum one term of the first sum with one term of the second sum is equal to zero necessary and sufficient the two conditions;
1) $\alpha_k^i = \alpha_j^i \alpha_k^j$ where $i, j, k$ are different

2) $A_k \alpha_k^i \alpha_k^j + A_j A_i (\alpha_i^j \alpha_i^j + \alpha_i^j \alpha_i^j + \alpha_i^j \alpha_i^j + \alpha_i^j \alpha_i^j) = 0$

By division on $\alpha_i^j \alpha_i^j$ and suppose, $A = \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i}$, $B = \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i}$ then the latest equation can be written as;

$$A_k^i B \alpha_i^j + A_i A_j (A^B + A^B + A^B) = 0$$  \hspace{1cm} (36)

$P6$. For the sum of one term from the first sum with one term from the third sum is equal to zero is necessary and sufficient the two conditions;

1) $\alpha_i^j = \alpha_i^j \alpha_k^j \alpha_l^j$

Where $i, j, k, l$ are different.

2) $A_k^i A_i^j \alpha_i^j + A_i^j A_i^j (A^B + A^B + A^B + A^B + A^B + A^B) = 0$

By division on $\alpha_i^j \alpha_i^j$ and suppose $A = \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i}$, $B = \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i}$, $C = \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i}$ then the latest equation can be written as;

$$A_k^i C \alpha_i^j + A_i^j A_i^j \left[ A^B \alpha_i^j + A^B \alpha_i^j + A^B \alpha_i^j + A^B \alpha_i^j + A^B \alpha_i^j + A^B \alpha_i^j + A^B \alpha_i^j + A^B \alpha_i^j \right] = 0$$  \hspace{1cm} (39)

Thus, as the same, we have the corresponding relations for the following cases;

$P7$. Sum one term of the second sum with one term of the third sum is equal to zero.

$P8$. Sum one term of the second sum with one term of the forth sum is equal to zero.

$P9$. Sum one term of the third sum with one term of the forth sum is equal to zero.

$P10$. Sum three terms of the different for sums is equal to zero.

$P11$. Sum four terms of the different for sums is equal to zero.

**Example 3.** Suppose the recurrent sequence $a_{n+4} + a_{n+1} + 2a_n = 0$ or $a_{n+4} = 2a_{n+1} + a_n$ as showing in the following figure 5 where the sequence is a multiplication on four degrees of the sequence $\{a_n\}$;

![Figure 5. The sequence \{z_n\} is multiplication on four degrees of the sequence \{a_n\}.](image)

The characteristic polynomial of this sequence is; $f(x) = x^4 + x + 2$ and it is a prime polynomial on $F_5$ of degree 4, generates $F_5^*$, and its characteristic equation is $x^4 + x^2 + 2 = 0$, if $\alpha$ is a root of the characteristic equation then the general solution of the characteristic equation or the general term of the sequence is \{\alpha_n\} of the form;

$$a_n = A_1 \alpha^n + A_2 \alpha^n + A_3 \alpha^n + A_4 \alpha^n$$

Solving the following system for consecutively values of $n=0, 1, 2, 3$;

$$\begin{align*}
A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 &= 1 \\
A_1 \alpha + A_2 \alpha^3 + A_3 \alpha^9 + A_4 \alpha^{27} &= 0 \\
A_1 \alpha^2 + A_2 \alpha^6 + A_3 \alpha^{18} + A_4 \alpha^{54} &= 0 \\
A_1 \alpha^3 + A_2 \alpha^{12} + A_3 \alpha^{27} + A_4 \alpha^{80} &= 0
\end{align*}$$

We have $A_1 = A_2 = A_3 = A_4 = 1$ and the general solution is;

$$a_n = \alpha^n + \alpha^{3n} + \alpha^{9n} + \alpha^{27n}$$

The sequence \{\alpha_n\} is periodic and its period is $3^4 - 1 = 80$, and is.

1000100210 11120 02201 0221101012 1221201222
\[ a_{n+1} = \alpha^{n+1} + \alpha^{3n+3} + \alpha^{9n+9} + \alpha^{27n+27} = \alpha a^n + \alpha^3 a^{3n} + \alpha^9 a^{9n} + \alpha^{27} a^{27n} \]
\[ b_n = a_n a_{n+1} = \alpha(\alpha^n)^2 + \alpha^2(\alpha^{3n})^2 + \alpha^3(\alpha^{9n})^2 + \alpha^5(\alpha^{15n})^2 + \alpha^7(\alpha^{21n})^2 + \alpha^{10}(\alpha^{27n})^2 \]
\[ + \alpha^{28}(\alpha^{35n})^2 + \alpha^{30}(\alpha^{39n})^2 + \alpha^{36}(\alpha^{45n})^2 + \alpha^{27}(\alpha^{54n})^2 \]
\[ a_{n+2} = \alpha^2(\alpha^n) + \alpha^3(\alpha^{3n}) + \alpha^8(\alpha^{9n}) + \alpha^{27}(\alpha^{27n}) \]
\[ b_n a_{n+2} = \alpha(\alpha^n) + \alpha^3(\alpha^{3n}) + \alpha^{37}(\alpha^{5n}) + \alpha^{39}(\alpha^{7n}) + \alpha^{34}(\alpha^{11n}) + \alpha^{68}(\alpha^{13n}) + \]
\[ + \alpha^{64}(\alpha^{15n}) + \alpha^{90}(\alpha^{19n}) + \alpha^{79}(\alpha^{21n}) + \alpha^{27}(\alpha^{27n}) + \alpha^{73}(\alpha^{29n}) + \alpha^{44}(\alpha^{31n}) + \]
\[ + \alpha^{22}(\alpha^{33n}) + \alpha^{74}(\alpha^{37n}) + \alpha^{25}(\alpha^{39n}) + \alpha^{13}(\alpha^{45n}) + \alpha^{17}(\alpha^{51n}) + \alpha^{67}(\alpha^{57n}) + \alpha^{31}(\alpha^{63n}) \]
\[ a_{n+3} = \alpha^3(\alpha^n) + \alpha^9(\alpha^{3n}) + \alpha^{27}(\alpha^{9n}) + \alpha(\alpha^{27n}) \]

Suppose:
\[ z_n = a_n a_{n+1} a_{n+2} a_{n+3} \]

Thus:
\[ z_n = \alpha^4(\alpha^n)^2 + \alpha^{10}(\alpha^{4n})^2 + \alpha^{45}(\alpha^{6n})^2 + \alpha^{21}(\alpha^{10n})^2 + \alpha^{67}(\alpha^{12n})^2 + \alpha^{24}(\alpha^{14n})^2 + \alpha^{54}(\alpha^{16n})^2 + \alpha^{45}(\alpha^{18n})^2 + \alpha^{69}(\alpha^{20n})^2 \]
\[ + \alpha^{25}(\alpha^{22n})^2 + \alpha^7(\alpha^{24n})^2 + \alpha^{41}(\alpha^{28n})^2 + \alpha^{26}(\alpha^{30n})^2 + \alpha^{29}(\alpha^{32n})^2 + \alpha^{66}(\alpha^{34n})^2 + \alpha^{38}(\alpha^{36n})^2 + \alpha^{42}(\alpha^{38n})^2 + \alpha^{52}(\alpha^{40n})^2 + \alpha^{16}(\alpha^{42n})^2 \]
\[ + \alpha^{10}(\alpha^{46n})^2 + \alpha^{72}(\alpha^{48n})^2 + \alpha^{40}(\alpha^{54n})^2 + \alpha^{20}(\alpha^{56n})^2 + \alpha^{27}(\alpha^{58n})^2 + \alpha^{76}(\alpha^{60n})^2 + \alpha^{24}(\alpha^{64n})^2 + \alpha^{48}(\alpha^{66n})^2 + \alpha^{58}(\alpha^{72n})^2 \]

The sequence \{z_n\} has the complexity 29 and:
\[ 2 \alpha^2 . 4 . 6 . \ldots . 64 . 66 . 67 = 1 \]

The sequence is periodic with the period 40:
0000000000 2000000000 0100000012 1200002100, 0000000000 2000000000 0100000012 1200002100, ...

In other side for one period of the sequence:
\[ w_0 = (0000000000 2000000000 0100000012 1200002100) \]
and the all its permutations are:
\[ w_1 = (0000000000 0200000000 0010000001 2120002100) \]
\[ w_2 = (0000000000 0020000000 0010000001 1212000210) \]
\[ w_3 = (1000000000 0002000000 0001000000 0121200002) \]
\[ w_4 = (2100000000 0000200000 0000100000 0012120000) \]
\[ w_5 = (0210000000 0000200000 0000100000 0012120000) \]

From equations (4) and (5):
\[ w_i (r) = 0 \text{ and } R_{w_i} (r) = 19 ; i = 0,1,...,12 \]
And:
\[ w_{0+1} \notin S, \sum_{w_{0+2}} = 0, \text{ and } R_{w_{0+2}} = 19 \]

And:
\[ w_{1+2} = (0000000000 0220000000 0011000001 0002000201) \]
Thus:
Thus; the set \( S \) is not an orthogonal set.

We have;

\[
A_1 = A_2 = A_3 = A_4 = 1
\]
\[
\alpha_i = \alpha, \alpha_2 = \alpha^3, \alpha_3 = \alpha^9, \alpha_4 = \alpha^{27}
\]
\[
(\alpha^2 + \alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + 1) = \beta = 1, \mu = 2, \gamma = 3
\]

\( P1 \). First property, no term in the first sum is equal to zero.

\( P2 \). Second property, one term in the second sum is equal to zero necessary and sufficient the following corresponding condition (30);

\[
A^\beta + A^\mu + A^\gamma + 1 = 0, \text{ where } A = \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i}
\]

a. For \( i=1, j=2 \) \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^3 \text{ and } A^1 + A^2 + A^3 + 1 = \alpha^{37} \neq 0 \)

b. For \( i=1, j=3 \) \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^9 \text{ and } A^1 + A^2 + A^3 + 1 = \alpha^{37} \neq 0 \)

c. For \( i=1, j=4 \) \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^{27} \text{ and } A^1 + A^2 + A^3 + 1 = \alpha^{38} \neq 0 \)

d. For \( i=2, j=3 \) \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^9 \text{ and } A^1 + A^2 + A^3 + 1 = \alpha^{65} \neq 0 \)

e. For \( i=2, j=4 \) \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^{27} \text{ and } A^1 + A^2 + A^3 + 1 = \alpha^{37} \neq 0 \)

f. For \( i=2, j=1 \) \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^9 \text{ and } A^1 + A^2 + A^3 + 1 = \alpha^{50} \neq 0 \)

g. For \( i=3, j=4 \) \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^{27} \text{ and } A^1 + A^2 + A^3 + 1 = \alpha^{13} \neq 0 \)

h. For \( i=3, j=1 \) \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^9 \text{ and } A^1 + A^2 + A^3 + 1 = \alpha^{13} \neq 0 \)

i. For \( i=3, j=2 \) \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^3 \text{ and } A^1 + A^2 + A^3 + 1 = \alpha^{31} \neq 0 \)

g. For \( i=4, j=1 \) \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^{27} \text{ and } A^1 + A^2 + A^3 + 1 = \alpha^{56} \neq 0 \)

k. For \( i=4, j=2 \) \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^9 \text{ and } A^1 + A^2 + A^3 + 1 = \alpha^{12} \neq 0 \)

l. For \( i=4, j=3 \) \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^{27} \text{ and } A^1 + A^2 + A^3 + 1 = \alpha^{39} \neq 0 \)

Thus, no term of the second sum is equal to zero.

\( P3 \). Third property, one term in the third sum is equal to zero necessary and sufficient the following corresponding condition (32);

\[
A^\beta B^0 + A^\mu B^\beta + A^\beta B^\gamma + A^\mu B^\beta + A^\mu B^\gamma + A^\gamma B^\mu + (A^\beta + A^\mu + A^\gamma) + (B^\beta + B^\mu + B^\gamma) = 0
\]

Where, \( A = \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i} \text{ and } B = \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i} \); Suppose;

\[
S = A^\beta B^0 + A^\mu B^\beta + A^\beta B^\gamma + A^\mu B^\beta + A^\mu B^\gamma + A^\gamma B^\mu + (A^\beta + A^\mu + A^\gamma) + (B^\beta + B^\mu + B^\gamma)
\]
We can see that $S$ is symmetric for $A$ and $B$ then:

a. For $i=1$, $j=2$, $k=3$ \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^2, B = \alpha^8 \) and $S = \alpha^{48} \neq 0$

b. For $i=1$, $j=2$, $k=4$ \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^2, B = \alpha^{26} \) and $S = \alpha^{57} \neq 0$

c. For $i=1$, $j=3$, $k=4$ \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^8, B = \alpha^{26} \) and $S = \alpha^{71} \neq 0$

d. For $i=2$, $j=3$, $k=4$ \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^5, B = \alpha^{23} \) and $S = \alpha^{77} \neq 0$

e. For $i=2$, $j=3$, $k=1$ \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^6, B = \alpha^{78} \) and $S = \alpha^{60} \neq 0$

f. For $i=2$, $j=4$, $k=1$ \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^{23}, B = \alpha^{78} \) and $S = \alpha^{71} \neq 0$

g. For $i=3$, $j=4$, $k=1$ \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^{18}, B = \alpha^{72} \) and $S = \alpha^{28} \neq 0$

h. For $i=3$, $j=4$, $k=2$ \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^{18}, B = \alpha^{74} \) and $S = \alpha^{73} \neq 0$

i. For $i=3$, $j=1$, $k=2$ \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^{32}, B = \alpha^{74} \) and $S = \alpha^{73} \neq 0$

j. For $i=4$, $j=1$, $k=2$ \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^{34}, B = \alpha^{56} \) and $S = \alpha^{53} \neq 0$

k. For $i=4$, $j=1$, $k=3$ \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^{54}, B = \alpha^{62} \) and $S = \alpha^{53} \neq 0$

l. For $i=4$, $j=2$, $k=3$ \( \Rightarrow A = \alpha^{36}, B = \alpha^{72} \) and $S = \alpha^{60} \neq 0$

Thus, no term of the third sum is equal to zero.

P4. Forth property, one term in the forth sum is equal to zero necessary and sufficient the following corresponding condition (35);

\[
(1 + C^\beta)(A^\mu B^\nu + A^\nu B^\mu) + (1 + B^\mu)(A^\gamma C^\rho + A^\rho C^\gamma) + (1 + A^\nu)(B^\beta C^\omega + B^\omega C^\beta) = 0
\]

Where, $A = \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i}$, $B = \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i}$, and $C = \frac{\alpha_l}{\alpha_i}$ Suppose;

\[
S = (1 + C^\beta)(A^\mu B^\nu + A^\nu B^\mu) + (1 + B^\mu)(A^\gamma C^\rho + A^\rho C^\gamma) + (1 + A^\nu)(B^\beta C^\omega + B^\omega C^\beta)
\]

a. For $i=1$, $j=2$, $k=3$, $l=4$; $A = \alpha^2, B = \alpha^8, C = \alpha^{26} \Rightarrow S = \alpha^{50} \neq 0$

b. For $i=1$, $j=2$, $k=4$, $l=3$; $A = \alpha^2, B = \alpha^{26}, C = \alpha^8 \Rightarrow S = \alpha^{52} \neq 0$

c. For $i=1$, $j=3$, $k=2$, $l=4$; $A = \alpha^8, B = \alpha^2, C = \alpha^{26} \Rightarrow S = \alpha^{50} \neq 0$

d. For $i=1$, $j=3$, $k=4$, $l=2$; $A = \alpha^8, B = \alpha^{26}, C = \alpha^2 \Rightarrow S = \alpha^{52} \neq 0$

e. For $i=1$, $j=4$, $k=2$, $l=3$; $A = \alpha^{26}, B = \alpha^2, C = \alpha^8 \Rightarrow S = \alpha^{50} \neq 0$

f. For $i=1$, $j=4$, $k=3$, $l=2$; $A = \alpha^{26}, B = \alpha^8, C = \alpha^2 \Rightarrow S = \alpha^{73} \neq 0$

g. For $i=2$, $j=3$, $k=4$, $l=1$; $A = \alpha^8, B = \alpha^{23}, C = \alpha^{78} \Rightarrow S = \alpha^{48} \neq 0$

h. For $i=3$, $j=4$, $k=1$, $l=2$; $A = \alpha^{18}, B = \alpha^{72}, C = \alpha^{74} \Rightarrow S = \alpha^{19} \neq 0$

i. For $i=4$, $j=1$, $k=2$, $l=3$; $A = \alpha^{54}, B = \alpha^{56}, C = \alpha^{62} \Rightarrow S = \alpha^{43} \neq 0$

And we have the same result for other combination of $i, j, k$ and $l$, and no term of the forth sum is equal to zero.

P5. Fifths property, sum one term of the first sum with one term of the second sum is equal to zero necessary and sufficient the two conditions;

1. $A^\mu_\beta = \alpha^\mu_\beta \alpha^\mu_j$; Where $i, j, k$ are different.

2. $A^\mu_\alpha \alpha^\mu_\beta + A^\mu_\beta \alpha^\mu_j \alpha^\mu_j + \alpha^\mu_\beta \alpha^\mu_j \alpha^\mu_j + \alpha^\mu_\beta \alpha^\mu_j \alpha^\mu_j + \alpha^\mu_\beta \alpha^\mu_j \alpha^\mu_j = 0$

By division on $A^\mu_\beta \alpha^\mu_\beta$ and suppose $A = \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i}$ and $B = \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_i}$ the condition (2) becomes;

\[
A^\mu_\alpha B^\mu_\beta + A^\mu_\beta A_j (A^\gamma + A^\mu + A^\beta + 1) = 0
\]

For our paragraph the second condition becomes;

\[
B^\beta + (A^3 + A^2 + A^1 + 1) = 0
\]

Suppose $S = B^6 + (A^3 + A^2 + A^1)$
a. For $i=1, j=2$, $k=3$: $(\alpha^j)^4 = \alpha^{28}, (\alpha^j)^3 (\alpha^3) = \alpha^{28} \neq \alpha^{26}$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

b. For $i=1, j=2$, $k=4$: $(\alpha^{27})^4 = \alpha^{32}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^9) = \alpha^{28} \neq \alpha^{28}$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

c. For $i=1, j=3$, $k=4$: $(\alpha^{27})^4 = \alpha^{32}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^9) = \alpha^{28} \neq \alpha^{38}$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

d. For $i=1, j=3$, $k=2$: $(\alpha^3)^4 = \alpha^{12}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^9) = \alpha^{12}$ thus, the first condition is satisfied and for the second condition we have:

$A = \alpha^8, B = \alpha^2, S = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha^2 + 2\alpha = \alpha^{35} \neq 0$ thus, the sum of these two terms is not equal to zero.

e. For $i=1, j=4$, $k=2$: $(\alpha^4)^4 = \alpha^{12}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^{27}) = \alpha^{30} \neq \alpha^{12}$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

f. For $i=1, j=4$, $k=3$: $(\alpha^4)^4 = \alpha^{36}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^{27}) = \alpha^{30} \neq \alpha^{30}$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

g. For $i=2, j=3$, $k=4$: $(\alpha^{27})^4 = \alpha^{32} (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^9) = \alpha^{18} \neq \alpha^{28}$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

h. For $i=2, j=3$, $k=1$: $(\alpha^4)^4 = \alpha^{12}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^9) = \alpha^{18} \neq \alpha^4$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

i. For $i=2, j=4$, $k=3$: $(\alpha^9)^4 = \alpha^{36}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^{27}) = \alpha^{36}$ thus, the first condition is satisfied and for the second condition we have:

$A = \alpha^{24}, B = \alpha^4, S = \alpha^{32} + \alpha = \alpha^{25} \neq 0$ thus, the sum of these two terms is not equal to zero.

j. For $i=2, j=4$, $k=1$: $(\alpha^4)^4 = \alpha^{36}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^{27}) = \alpha^{36} \neq \alpha^4$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

k. For $i=2, j=1$, $k=4$: $(\alpha^{27})^4 = \alpha^{32}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^9) = \alpha^{10} \neq \alpha^{28}$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

l. For $i=2, j=1$, $k=3$: $(\alpha^9)^4 = \alpha^{27}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^9) = \alpha^{10} \neq \alpha^{27}$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

m. For $i=3, j=1$, $k=4$: $(\alpha^{27})^4 = \alpha^{32}, (\alpha^9)^3 (\alpha^9) = \alpha^{28}$ thus, the first condition is satisfied and for the second condition we have:

$A = \alpha^{72}, B = \alpha^{48}, S = 2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1 = \alpha^{74} \neq 0$ thus, the sum of these two terms is not equal to zero. By the same way, the combinations for $i=3$ and other values of $j$ and $k$ are not satisfy the first condition.

n. For $i=4, j=2$, $k=1$: $(\alpha^4)^4 = \alpha^4, (\alpha^{27})^4 (\alpha^9) = \alpha^4$ thus, the first condition is satisfied and for the second condition we have:

$A = \alpha^{56}, B = \alpha^{54}, S = 2\alpha + \alpha + 1 = \alpha^{51} \neq 0$ thus, the sum of these two terms is not equal to zero.

By the same way, the combinations for $i=4$ and other values of $j$ and $k$ do not satisfy the first condition.

P6. Sixth property, sum one term of the first sum with one term of the third sum is equal to zero necessary and sufficient to the two condition;

(1) $\alpha_i^4 \alpha_j^2 = \alpha_i^2 \alpha_j \alpha_k \alpha_l$; Where $i, j, k, l$ are different.

(2) $A_i^4 \alpha_j^2 = A_i \alpha_j^2 \alpha_k \alpha_l \alpha_j A_i [A_i^4 B_i^4 + A_i^3 B_i^3 + A_i^2 B_i^2 + A_i B_i + A_i + B_i + A_i^0 B_i^0 + A_i^0 B_i^0 + (A_i^0 + B_i^0 + A_i^0) + (A_i^0 + B_i^0 + A_i^0)] + (B_i^0 + B_i^0 + B_i^0) = 0$

Where, $A = \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j}$, $B = \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_j}$, and $C = \frac{\alpha_l}{\alpha_j}$.

For our paragraph the second condition becomes;

$C^6 + [A_i^4 B_i^4 + A_i^3 B_i^3 + A_i^2 B_i^2 + A_i B_i + A_i + B_i + A_i^0 B_i^0 + A_i^0 B_i^0 + (A_i^0 + B_i^0 + A_i^0) + (B_i^0 + B_i^0 + B_i^0)] = 0$

Suppose; $S = C^6 + [A_i^4 B_i^4 + A_i^3 B_i^3 + A_i^2 B_i^2 + A_i B_i + A_i + B_i + A_i^0 B_i^0 + A_i^0 B_i^0 + (A_i^0 + B_i^0 + A_i^0) + (B_i^0 + B_i^0 + B_i^0)]$

a. For $i=1, j=2$, $k=3, l=4$: $(\alpha^{27})^4 = \alpha^{28}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^9) = \alpha^{14} \neq \alpha^{28}$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

b. For $i=1, j=2$, $k=4, l=3$: $(\alpha^{27})^4 = \alpha^{32}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^{27}) = \alpha^{32} \neq \alpha^{36}$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

c. For $i=1, j=3$, $k=2, l=4$: $(\alpha^{27})^4 = \alpha^{28}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^9) = \alpha^{14} \neq \alpha^{28}$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

d. For $i=1, j=3$, $k=4, l=2$: $(\alpha^{27})^4 = \alpha^{12}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^{27}) = \alpha^{38} \neq \alpha^{12}$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

e. For $i=1, j=4$, $k=2, l=3$: $(\alpha^9)^4 = \alpha^{36}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^9) = \alpha^{32} \neq \alpha^{36}$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

f. For $i=1, j=4$, $k=3, l=2$: $(\alpha^3)^4 = \alpha^{12}, (\alpha^3)^3 (\alpha^{27}) = \alpha^{38} \neq \alpha^{12}$ and the first condition is not satisfied.

By the same way for other values of $i=2, 3, 4$ and their corresponding values of $j$, $k$, $l$ the first condition is not satisfied.

### 3.2. Multiplication Sequence on Two Linear Sequences Generated by Different LFSR

Suppose $\alpha \in F_{p^r}$ & $\beta \in F_{p^s}$ and $\alpha \& \beta$ are not in $F_p$ then $\alpha \beta$ is in $F_{p^t}$, where $t$ is the lowest common multiple (lcm) of $m$ and $n$, in special case if $r,s$ are relatively prime then $t = r.s$.

Suppose the recurrent sequence $\{a_n\}$ on $F_p$ which has the
complexity \( r \) and \( \alpha \) is a primitive root of its characteristic equation then this sequence is periodic and its period is \( p' - 1 \), \( \{b_n\} \) is other sequence on \( F_p \), which has the complexity \( s \) and \( \beta \) is a primitive root of its characteristic equation then this sequence is periodic and its period is \( p' - 1 \), and suppose for easily, \( r \) and \( s \) are relatively prime then the roots of the characteristic equation of the sequence \( \{z_n\} = \{a_n, b_n\} \) are in the field \( F_{p'-1} \), and this sequence has the period \( \text{lcm} ((p'-1),(p'-1)) \).

Example 4. Suppose, the linearly recurring sequence \( \{a_n\} \) defining through the recurring formula \( a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} + a_n = 0 \) or \( a_{n+2} = 2a_{n+1} + a_n \) and the linearly recurring sequence \( \{b_n\} \) on \( F_p \) defined through the recurring formula \( b_{n+3} + 2b_{n+1} + b_n = 0 \) or \( b_{n+3} = b_{n+1} + 2b_n \) and \( \{z_n\} = \{a_n, b_n\} \), as in the following figure 5, which shows the feedback shift registers for the sequences \( \{a_n\} \), \( \{b_n\} \), and the product sequence \( \{z_n\} \).

The characteristic equation of the sequence \( \{a_n\} \) is \( x^3 + x + 2 = 0 \) and its characteristic polynomial is the prime polynomial \( f(x) = x^3 + x^+ \). If \( \alpha \) is a root of \( f(x) \), where \( \alpha^2 + \alpha + 2 = 0 \) then \( \alpha \) generate the field \( F_3^2 \) and;

\[
F_3^2 = \{0, \alpha^8 = 1, \alpha, \alpha^2 = 2\alpha + 1, \alpha^3 = 2\alpha + 2, \alpha^4 = 2\alpha, \alpha^5 = \alpha + 2, \alpha^7 = \alpha + 1\}
\]

The general term of the sequence \( \{a_n\} \) is of the form \( a_n = c_1(\alpha)^n + c_2(\alpha^3)^n \), solving the following system for \( n=0 \) and \( 1 \) we have;

\[
\begin{align*}
  c_1 + c_2 &= 0 \\
  c_1\alpha + c_2\alpha^3 &= 1
\end{align*}
\]

\[ \implies \begin{align*}
  c_1 &= 2\alpha^2 = \alpha + 2 \\
  c_2 &= \alpha^2 = 2\alpha + 1
\end{align*} \]

And the general term of the sequence is;

\[ a_n = 2\alpha^2\alpha^n + \alpha^2\alpha^{3n} = (\alpha + 2)\alpha^n + (2\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 2)^n \]

And the sequence is periodic with the period: \( 3^2-1=8 \) and the sequence is;

\[ 0 1 2 2 0 2 1 1 0 1 2 2 0 2 1 1 2 2 0 2 1 1 \ldots \]

The characteristic equation of the sequence \( \{b_n\} \) is \( x^3 + 2x + 1 = 0 \) and its characteristic polynomial is the prime polynomial \( f(x) = x^3 + 2x + 1 \). If \( \beta \) is a root of \( f(x) \), where \( \beta^2 + 2\beta + 1 = 0 \) then \( \beta \) generate the field \( F_3^3 \) and from example 1 and equation 9 we have the general term of the sequence \( \{b_n\} \) is of the form;

\[ b_n = c_1(\beta)^n + c_2(\beta^3)^n + c_3(\beta^9)^n \]

Solving the following system for \( n=0, 1, 2 \) we have;

\[
\begin{align*}
  c_1 + c_2 + c_3 &= 1 \\
  c_1\beta + c_2\beta^3 + c_3\beta^9 &= 2 \\
  c_1\beta^2 + c_2\beta^6 + c_3\beta^{18} &= 0
\end{align*}
\]

And the general solution of the characteristic equation is;

\[
b_n = c_1(\beta)^n + c_2(\beta^3)^n + c_3(\beta^9)^n + \beta^{24}(\beta^9)^n
\]

Or;

\[
b_n = (2\beta^2 + \beta + 1)\beta^n + (2\beta^2 + 2)(\beta + 2)^n + (2\beta^2 + 2\beta + 1)(\beta + 1)^n
\]

And the sequence is periodic with the period: \( 3^3-1=26 \) and the sequence is;

\[ 1 2 0 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 2 1 2 2 1 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 1 2 1 1 2 0 1 1 \ldots \]

From the relation \( z_n = a_n b_n \) we have;

\[ z_n = 2\alpha^2\beta^{20}(\alpha\beta)^n + 2\alpha^2\beta^8(\alpha\beta^3)^n + 2\alpha^2\beta^{24}(\alpha\beta^9)^n + \alpha^2\beta^{20}(\alpha^3\beta)^n + \alpha^2\beta^6(\alpha^3\beta^3)^n + \alpha^2\beta^{24}(\alpha^3\beta^9)^n \]

Thus, the complexity of the sequence \( \{z_n\} \) is 6 and;

\[ (\alpha\beta)(\alpha\beta^3)(\alpha\beta^9)(\alpha\beta^3)(\alpha\beta^9)^3(\alpha\beta^9)^3 = \alpha^2 \beta^{20} = \alpha^2 = 2 \]

And its characteristic equation is of the form;

\[ x^6 + c_1 x^5 + c_2 x^4 + c_3 x^3 + c_4 x^2 + c_5 x^1 + 2 = 0 \]

We can find the coefficients \( c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_5 \) through solving the following recurring system for \( n=0, 1, \ldots, 4 \) and initial value of \( z_0 \) corresponding to them;
The characteristic polynomial of the sequence \( \{z_n\} \) is;
\[
f(x) = x^6 + 2x^3 + x^2 + x + 2
\]
This polynomial is not irreducible polynomial and;
\[
f(x) = x^6 + 2x^3 + x^2 + x + 2 = (x+2)^2(x^2+1)(x^2+2x+2)
\]
The characteristic equation of \( \{z_n\} \) is;
The linear feedback shift register of the sequence \( \{z_n\} \) is showing in the following figure 7;

\[\text{Figure 7. The linear feedback register of the sequence } \{z_n\}.\]

Thus, the sequence \( \{z_n\} \) is periodic with the period \( \text{lcm}(8, 26)=104 \) and the sequence is;
\[
02020200001210100210020101
21021100100220001100110112
0101001000212000112010200221,
12012200201110022000220221,
0202020001201100210020101100200011002102020101

From equations (4) and (5);
\[
\tau \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \sum_{k=1}^{i} w_k = 0, \quad \text{and } R_{\tau, w_i} = 2
\]
Thus; \( S \) is not an orthogonal set

In other hand the polynomial \( h(x) = x^6 + x^2 + 2 \) is a prime polynomial in \( F_2^6 \) and if \( \gamma \) is a root of \( h(x) \) in \( F_2^6 \) then \( \gamma \) generates \( F_2^6 \) and;

For written \( z_n \) through elements in \( F_2^6 \) we need search in \( F_2^6 \) about first element \( e_1 \) which satisfies the characteristic equation \( x^2 + x + 2 = 0 \) and will be equal to \( \alpha \), and we search about second element \( e_2 \) which satisfies the characteristic equation \( x^3 + 2x^2 + 1 = 0 \) and will be equal to \( \beta \) then after \( w \) replacing in formula of \( z_n \) each \( \alpha \) by first element \( e_1 \) and each \( \beta \) by the second element \( e_2 \) we have \( z_n \) written through elements from the field \( F_2^6 \), and this step is not very need in our current study.

Thus the nonlinearly Property allows us construct new sequences with largest periods.

3.3. Using Shift Feedback Register LFSR as Monitor Register

Suppose there is a set \( S \) of \( p \) linear feedback shift registers that is; \( S=\{\text{LFSR}(0), \text{LFSR}(1), \ldots, \text{LFSR}(p-1)\} \) and the shift feedback shift register LFSR and we will use it as an monitor register as following:

a) If the output of the register LFSR is 0 then the output of the system \( S \) is the output of LFSR(0).

b) If the output of the register LFSR is 1 then the output of the system \( S \) is the output of LFSR(1).

c) If the output of the register LFSR is \( p-1 \) then the output of the system \( S \) is the output of LFSR(\( p-1 \)).

Suppose, output of LFSR(0) is \( I_0 \), output of LFSR(1) is \( I_1 \),..., output of LFSR(p-1) is \( I_p \), and through

Solving the system of equations for \( 0 \leq x \leq p-1 \);
\[
s = a_{p-1}x^{p-1} + a_{p-2}x^{p-2} + \ldots + a_1x + a_0 \quad (43)
\]

We can find the coefficients \( a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_{p-1} \), where \( "s" \) is the output of the monitor register LFSR and \( "x" \) is the output of the system \( S \) which is equal to the output of the register LFSR(x) for \( 0 \leq x \leq p-1 \) and \( x^\beta \) computed by mod \( p \), thus we get the solution of our problem.

\[\text{Example 5.}\]

1) For \( p=2 \) that is the all registers are binary registers and the all arithmetic operations are the operation on \( F_2 \), we can find the coefficients \( a_0, a_1 \) in the equation (49) as following; The formula (49) will be; \( s = a_1x + a_0 \)
a) For \( x=0 \), then; \( I_0 = a_0 \) and \( s = a_1x + I_0 \)
b) For \( x=1 \), then; \( I_1 = a_1 + I_0 \)
c) From b) and c) we have; \( a_1 = I_1 + I_0 \), and;
\[
s = (I_1 + I_0)x + I_0 \quad (50)
\]

2) For \( p=3 \), the all arithmetic operations are the operations on \( F_3 \), we can find the coefficients \( a_0, a_1, a_2 \) in the equation (43) as following; The formula (43) will be; \( s = a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0 \)
d) For \( x=0 \), then; \( I_0 = a_0 \) and \( s = a_2x^2 + a_1x + I_0 \)
e) For \( x=1 \), then; \( I_1 = a_2 + a_1 + I_0 \)
f) For \( x=2 \), then; \( I_2 = a_2 + 2a_1 + I_0 \)
g) From b) and c) we have; \( a_1 = 2I_1 + I_2 \), \( a_2 = 2I_2 + 2I_1 + I_0 \) and;
\[
s = (2I_0 + 2I_1 + 2I_2)x^2 + (2I_1 + I_2)x + I_0
\]
polynomial of the sequence \{z_n\} is larger than of \{a_n\}. For example, for \(r=3\) and \(h=3\) the length of the linear equivalent is 9 and larger than \(rN_1 = 7\) and for \(r=4\), \(h=4\) the length of the linear equivalent of \(\{z_n\}\) is 29.

4) Length of the linear equivalent of a multiplication sequence \(\{z_n\}\) on \(h\) degrees of the linear recurring sequence \(\{a_n\}\) over \(F_p\) is pending not only with the roots of the characteristic equation of the sequence \(\{a_n\}\) but also pending with the coefficients of the terms in the general solution of the sequence \(\{a_n\}\) and with the shifts of the terms of the sequence \(\{a_n\}\) which on them occur the multiplication and any where is larger than (or equal for \(h=2\)) the maximum length \(rN_h\) in the binary sequences.

5) We suggest that the maximum length of the linearly shift register equivalent of multiplication sequence \(\{z_n\}\) on \(h\) degrees of a linear sequence \(\{a_n\}\) over \(F_p\) which has the complexity \(r\) is \(M_h = \frac{r}{1} + \frac{r}{2} + \frac{r}{h}\) for \(h > 2\) and thus for \(p=3\); if \(r=3\) and \(h=3\) then \(M_3 = 9 + 3 = 15\) and if \(r=4\) and \(h=4\) then \(4M_4 = 4 + 18 + 12 + 3 = 37\).

6) If the sequence \(\{z_n\}\) is a multiplication on two different recurring sequences; \(\{a_n\}\) which its characteristic polynomial is prime of degree \(r\) and \(\{b_n\}\) which its characteristic polynomial is prime of degree \(s\) and if \(r\) and \(s\) are relatively prime then the sequence \(\{z_n\}\) is periodic with the period \(lcm(\{p^r - 1\}, \{p^s - 1\})\) and has the complexity \(r.s\). If \(r\) and \(s\) are not relatively prime then the period of the sequence \(\{z_n\}\) is \((p^{lcm(r,s)} - 1)\) and its complexity is \(lcm(r,s)\).

7) Using multiplication operation on different sequences operation leads to getting sequences with high complexity and with a high period but not orthogonal.

8) We can use one shift feedback register LFSR over \(F_p\) as monitor register for other \(p\) registers over \(F_p\).

For example, for \(r=3\) and \(h=2\) the length of the linear equivalent of \(\{z_n\}\) is 6.

2) If the sequence \(\{z_n\}\) is multiplication on only two degrees of the recurr ing sequence \(\{a_n\}\) over \(F_p\) and the characteristic polynomial of the sequence \(\{a_n\}\) is prime of degree \(r\) then the sequence \(\{z_n\}\) is also periodic and its period is equal to \(\frac{p^r-1}{2}\) that is the half period of \(\{a_n\}\) but the set of the cyclic permutations of one period of \(\{z_n\}\) don’t form an orthogonal set as the sequence \(\{a_n\}\).

3) If the sequence \(\{z_n\}\) is multiplication on \(h\) degrees of the recurring sequence \(\{a_n\}\) over \(F_p\) and the characteristic polynomial of the sequence \(\{a_n\}\) is prime of degree \(r\) and \(h > 2\) then the length of equivalent LFSR of \(\{z_n\}\) is larger than of the maximum length in the binary sequences \(rN_h\), where:

\[
rN_h = \frac{r}{1} + \frac{r}{2} + \frac{r}{h} = \frac{r + r(r - 1)}{2} \quad (45)
\]

\[
r = r \frac{r-1}{2} + \frac{r}{h} + \frac{r}{1} + \frac{r}{2} + \frac{r}{h} = \frac{r^2}{h} + \frac{r}{h} + \frac{r}{2} \quad (44)
\]

Limitation: The method for reading a page which has a block will be according to the following direction as in figure 10.
Appendix

Table 1. Elements $F_{3^4}$.

| $F_{3^4}$ | $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{51} = \alpha + 1$ |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| $0$       | $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{51} = \alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha$  | $\alpha^{0} = 1$ | $\alpha^{50} = \alpha^2 + \alpha$ |
| $\alpha^2$| $\alpha^{28} = 2\alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha$ | $\alpha^{55} = \alpha^3 + \alpha^2$ |
| $\alpha^3$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + 2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 2$ | $\alpha^{56} = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^4$| $\alpha^{20} = 2\alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{57} = 2\alpha^2 + 1$ |
| $\alpha^5$| $\alpha^{20} = 2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{58} = \alpha + \alpha^2$ |
| $\alpha^6$| $\alpha^{20} = 2\alpha^2 + \alpha$ | $\alpha^{59} = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 2$ |
| $\alpha^7$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{60} = \alpha^3 + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^8$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^2 + \alpha + 2$ | $\alpha^{61} = \alpha^3 + 2\alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^9$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{62} = 2\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{10}$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + 2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{63} = 2\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{11}$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + 2\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{64} = 2\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{12}$| $\alpha^{20} = 2\alpha^3 + 1$ | $\alpha^{65} = \alpha^3 + 2\alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{13}$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + \alpha$ | $\alpha^{66} = 2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{14}$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{67} = 2\alpha^3 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{15}$| $\alpha^{20} = 2\alpha^3 + \alpha$ | $\alpha^{68} = 2\alpha^3 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{16}$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + 2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{69} = 2\alpha^3 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{17}$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{70} = \alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{18}$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{71} = \alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{19}$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{72} = \alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{20}$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{73} = \alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{21}$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{74} = \alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{22}$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{75} = \alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{23}$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{76} = \alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{24}$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{77} = \alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |
| $\alpha^{25}$| $\alpha^{20} = \alpha^3 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ | $\alpha^{78} = \alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 2\alpha + 1$ |

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