Permutations with special properties

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Let $n \geq 3$ be an odd positive integer. Based upon the properties of $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}$, I study the construction of a subset $A$ of the symmetric group $S_{2^n}$. Every element in $A$ has four interesting properties. The first property states that no more than $2n$ bits are needed to describe a permutation in $A$. The second property states that the algebraic degree of all the $n$ output boolean functions is $n-1$; an element of $A$ takes $(a_0, \ldots, a_{n-1}) = a \in \mathbb{Z}_2^n$ as an input and produces an output $(\varphi_0(a), \ldots, \varphi_{n-1}(a)) \in \mathbb{Z}_2^n$ where $\varphi_j$ is a boolean function for $j \in \{0, \ldots, n-1\}$. The third property states that every permutation in $A$ has one cycle of length $2^n$. The fourth property states the expected number of terms (products of the $a_i$’s) of the boolean functions $\varphi_j$ for $j \in \{0, \ldots, n-1\}$ is $O(2^{n-1})$. Every element in $A$ is associated to some carefully selected irreducible polynomial $Q \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$ such that $\deg(Q) = n-1$, and to a polynomial $P \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]\{0\}$. The polynomial $P$ is called the perturbation polynomial. Any element $a \in \mathbb{Z}_2^n$ is canonically associated to $P_a(X) = a_0 + a_1X + \ldots + a_{n-1}X^{n-1}$. A permutation $F \in A$ such that $F(a) = b$ is defined through the sequence $a^{(j)} \in \mathbb{Z}_2^n$ for $j = 0, \ldots, n$ such that (1) $P_{a^{(0)}}(X) = (P_a(X) + P(X))^{-2^{n}}$, (2) $P_{a^{(j)}}(X) = (P_{a^{(j-1)}}(X) + P(X))^{-2^{j-1}}$ for $j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$, and (3) $b = a^{(n)}$. The set $A$ may be connected to the set of primitive irreducible polynomials. The cardinality of $A$ is smaller than $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{d|n} 2^d \mu(\frac{n}{d})$ which is the number of irreducible polynomials of degree $n$. If characterizing such irreducible polynomials seems hard, then I wish eventually to show that the ratio of the cardinality of $A$ and $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{d|n} 2^d \mu(\frac{n}{d}) \in O(\frac{2^n}{n})$ is not zero asymptotically with respect to $n$ or at least tends to zero very slowly for all practical purposes.