

$GF(3^3) \setminus \{0\}$, 26 elementen
 \mathbb{Z}_3 orde 3

Is $x^3 + 2x + 7$ primitief?

groep G , $|G| = q$

$$q = \prod_{i=0}^{\infty} p_i^{e_i}, \text{ neem } q_i = q/p_i$$

$\forall h \in G$, 'h is een generator' $\Leftrightarrow \forall i (e_i \neq 0 \Rightarrow h^{q_i} \neq 1)$

Voorbeeld

$$q = 26 = 2 \cdot 13$$

$$q_0 = 26/2 = 13$$

$$q_5 = 26/13 = 2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha^2 \neq 1 \\ \alpha^{13} \neq 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x^3 + 2x + 7 \text{ primitief} \\ \text{(want } \alpha \text{ generator)}$$

Voorbeeld met macht

$$q = |GF(3^4) \setminus \{0\}| = 80$$

$$2^4 \cdot 5 = 80$$

$$q_0 = 80/2 = 40$$

$$q_2 = 80/5 = 16$$

Specifiek geval

Stel q is priem. Dan zijn alle elementen die ongetuik 1 zijn generator.

$$q = p_n, q_n = q/p_n = q/q = 1.$$

$$h \text{ is generator} \Leftrightarrow h^1 \neq 1 \\ = h \neq 1$$

$GF(3^3) \setminus \{0\}$, 26 elementen

Is $x^3 + 2x + 1$ primitief?

$$\alpha = x \pmod{p}$$

$$\alpha^2 = x^2 \pmod{p} \neq 1$$

$$\alpha^3 = x^3 = \cancel{1(x^3 + 2x + 1)} - 2x - 1 = x + 2$$

$$\alpha^4 = x^2 + 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^8 &= (x^2 + 2x)(x^2 + 2x) \\ &= x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^3 + 4x^2 \\ &= (x^2 + 2x) + (x + 2) + x^2 \\ &= 2x^2 + 2 + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^{12} &= (2x^2 + 2)(x^2 + 2x) \\ &= 2x^4 + 4x^3 + 2x^2 + 4x \\ &= 2(x^2 + 2x) + (x + 2) + 2x^2 + x \\ &= 2x^2 + 4x + x + 2 + 2x^2 + x \\ &= x^2 + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^{13} &= x^3 + 2x \\ &= x + 2 + 2x \\ &= 2 \neq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$q = 26 = 2 \cdot 13$$

$$q_1 = 26/2 = 13$$

$$q_2 = 26/13 = 2$$

$\Rightarrow x^3 + 2x + 1$ is primitief