On the invertibility of the XOR rotations of a binary word

On the invertibility of the XOR of rotations of a binary word

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Abstract

We prove the following result regarding operations on a binary word whose length is a power of two: computing the exclusive-or of a number of rotated versions of the word is an invertible (one-to-one) operation if and only if the number of versions combined is odd.

(This result is not new; there is at least one earlier proof, due to Thomsen in his PhD thesis [12]. Our proof may be new.)

Keywords: invertibility, exclusive-or, rotation, binary words, circulant matrix.

1 Introduction and proof of main result

This short note considers some simple operations on binary words.

We only consider binary words whose length is a power of two, as this is typically the case for actual computer operations (e.g., with 32-bit or 64-bit words).

We focus on operations based on rotations and exclusive-ors, as these are typically standard built-in operations.

Simple invertible operations such as these are used in many applications, such pseudo-random number generation [7, 9], encryption [4], and cryptographic hash function design [10].

We state and prove the main result, and then provide some related discussion afterwards.

Theorem 1 *If n is a power of two, v is an n-bit word, and r_1, r_2, ..., r_k are distinct fixed integers modulo n, then the function*

$$R(v) = R(v; r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_k) = (v \lll r_1) \oplus (v \lll r_2) \oplus \cdots \oplus (v \lll r_k) \quad (1)$$

is invertible if and only if k is odd, where $(v \lll r)$ denotes the n-bit word v rotated left by r positions, and where "$\oplus''$ denotes the bit-wise "exclusive-or" of n-bit words.

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Proof: Let $V = \{0, 1\}$, and let V^n denote the set of all n-bit words. We identify V^n with $GF(2)^n$, the set of n-element vectors over the finite field $GF(2)$.

With this identification, R is a linear operation over V^n; $R(v)$ may be obtained by multiplying v by an $n \times n$ circulant matrix over $GF(2)$ having k ones per row and per column. (An equivalent statement of our theorem is that when n is a power of two, an $n \times n$ circulant matrix over $GF(2)$ is invertible if and only if the number k of ones in each row is odd.)

We define the Hamming weight (or weight) of an n-bit word v to be the number of ones in v.

Our proof identifies words in V^n with polynomials in $GF(2)[x]$ of degree less than n.

For each n-bit word v we define an associated polynomial $v(x)$ in $GF(2)[x]$ in the natural way: if

$$v = (v_{n-1}, v_{n-2}, \ldots, v_1, v_0)$$

then the associated polynomial $v(x)$ is

$$v(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} v_i x^i .$$

For example, the unit-weight word u_i having a one in position i is associated with the polynomial $u_i(x) = x^i$. This association between words and polynomials is one-to-one.

Let $f_n(x) = x^n + 1$, a polynomial in $GF(2)[x]$. We now work with polynomials modulo $f_n(x)$, so that rotation can be effected by polynomial multiplication modulo $f_n(x)$, as is typically done when working with cyclic error-correcting codes (see [6, Section 9.2]) or circulant matrices (see [1]).

Now the word

$$(v \lll r)$$

is associated with the polynomial

$$v(x) * u_r(x) \pmod{f_n(x)} \ ;$$

reducing modulo f_n captures the effects of the rotation. In other words, multiplying by $u_r(x)$ modulo $f_n(x)$) represents a left-rotation by r positions.

Computing $R(v)$ combines the effect of several rotations, so the word $R(v)$ is associated with the polynomial

$$v(x) * r(x) \pmod{f_n(x)}$$

where

$$r(x) = x^{r_1} + x^{r_2} + \cdots + x^{r_k} \ .$$

Note that R is an invertible operation if and only if $r(x)$ is relatively prime to $f_n(x)$; (This result is due to Guan et al. [5, Theorem 2.4]; see also Bini et al. [1, Theorem 2.2].) If $\gcd(r(x), f_n(x)) = 1$, then an inverse to $r(x)$ modulo $f_n(x)$ can be found by the extended version of Euclid's algorithm, otherwise no inverse exists. These propositions hold whether or not n is a power of two.

If n is a power of two, then

$$f_n(x) = x^n + 1 = (x+1)^n \ ,$$

since we are working in $GF(2)$ (see [6, Thm. 1.46]). In this case, $r(x)$ is relatively prime to $f_n(x)$ if and only if $r(x)$ is relatively prime to the polynomial $x+1$.

Polynomials that are *not* relatively prime to $x+1$ must be multiples of $x+1$, since $x+1$ is irreducible. A polynomial in $GF(2)[x]$ is a multiple of $x+1$ if and only if its value at $x=1$ is 0. But $r(1)=0$ if and only if $r(x)$ has an even number of non-zero coefficients. Therefore $r(x)$ is relatively prime to $f_n(x)$ if and only if k is odd.

Thus, when n is a power of two, R is an invertible operation on $GF(2)^n$ if and only if k is odd. ■

2 Discussion

The inverse operation to R can be found using Euclid's extended algorithm on input polynomials $r(x)$ and $f_n(x)$, to find polynomials $s(x)$ and $t(x)$ such that

$$s(x) \cdot r(x) + t(x) \cdot f_n(x) = 1 \ .$$

The inverse operation S to R corresponds to the polynomial $s(x)$, representing another function of the same form as R (that is, an xor of rotations). In matrix terms, the inverse of a circulant matrix is another circulant matrix.

In terms of computational complexity, $R(v)$ is easy to compute when k is small, requiring not more than k rotations and $k-1$ xors. Although the inverse S has the same form as R, it may require considerably more work to compute. For example, if $r(x)$ has degree d, then $s(x)$ must have degree at least n/d and at least n/d terms, so that evaluating $S(v)$ requires at least $\log_2(n/d)$ additions, since each addition in a computation chain can at most double the number of terms. Here multiplication by x^r (rotations) are "free" and we are only counting exclusive-ors. The exact complexity, in terms of rotations and xors, of evaluating $R(v)$ or $S(v)$ may be non-trivial to determine precisely, and we leave these questions as open problems. Thus, when k and d are small R may be considered to be in some sense "very modestly one-way"—easier to compute in one direction than another. Stephen Boyack [3] has interesting related results on the complexity of matrix operations over $GF(2)$ and their inverses.

Efficient invertible operations are useful in many applications. A linear operation somewhat similar to the one studied here is the "xorshift" operation:

$$v = v \oplus (v \ll r)$$

where "$\ll$" is the "left-shift" operator; xorshift has been used in pseudo-random number generation [7, 9] and hash-function design [10]. Schnorr and Vaudenay [11, Lemma 5] study the related operation

$$(v \wedge d) \oplus (v \lll r)$$

where "$\wedge$" denote bitwise "and" and where d is a constant n-bit word; they show that this operation is invertible if and only if the iterates $(d \lll (r{\cdot}i))$ take for each bit position the value 0 for some i.

The result of this paper may be useful to those working on similar applications. For example, we began our study of R when thinking about possible improvements to the MD6 hash function [10]. We also note that the $k = 3$ version of the operation discussed here is used in the C2 cipher [2] (although not in manner that required its invertibility (it is part of the feedback function in a Feistel block-cipher)), and in the SHA hash function standard message expansion computation [8] (as the Σ function; invertibility of Σ is not claimed or proven).

When n is not a power of 2, we don't know of any comparably simple characterization of when $R(v)$ is invertible, other than the requirement that $\gcd(f_n(x), r(x)) = 1$; perhaps simpler characterizations can be found for some cases, such as when $n = 3 \cdot 2^k$.

3 Related Work

Lars Knudsen points out that a different proof for the same result is available in the the Ph.D. thesis [12, Theorem 3.3, pages 86–87] of Søren Thomsen. Thomsen's cute proof considers powers R^{2^i} of the original operation, notes that

$$R^2(v; r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_k) = R(v; 2r_1, 2r_2, \ldots, 2r_k)$$

from which it follows that R is invertible since R^n will be the identity function (if and only if k is odd).

4 Conclusions

This note provides an alternate proof of a characterization as to when an easily computed operation, based on the exclusive-or of rotated versions of a word, is invertible.

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