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Non-linearity of the Carlet-Feng function, and repartition of Gauss sums

François Rodier*

Abstract

The search for Boolean functions that can withstand the main cryptographic attacks is essential. In 2008, Carlet and Feng studied a class of functions which have optimal cryptographic properties with the exception of nonlinearity for which they give a good but not optimal bound. Carlet and some people who have also worked on this problem of nonlinearity have asked for a new answer to this problem. We provide a new solution to improve the evaluation of the nonlinearity of the Carlet-Feng function, by means of the estimation of the distribution of Gauss sums. This work is in progress and we give some suggestions to improve this work.

Keywords: Carlet-Feng function, nonlinearity, Gaussian sums, equidistribution, discrepancy

1 Introduction

Boolean functions on the space \mathbb{F}_2^m are not only important in the theory of error-correcting codes, but also in cryptography, where they occur in stream ciphers or private key systems. In both cases, the properties of systems depend on the nonlinearity of a Boolean function. The nonlinearity of a Boolean function $f : \mathbb{F}_2^m \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2$ is the distance from f to the set of affine functions with m variables. The nonlinearity is linked to the covering radius of Reed-Muller codes. It is also an important cryptographic parameter. We refer to [1] for a global survey on the Boolean functions.

It is useful to have at one's disposal Boolean functions with highest nonlinearity. These functions have been studied in the case where m is even, and have been called "bent" functions. For these, the degree of nonlinearity is well known, we know how to construct several series of them.

The problem of the research of the maximum of the degree of nonlinearity comes down to minimize the Fourier transform of Boolean functions.

1.1 The Carlet-Feng function

Let n be a positive integer and $q = 2^n$. In 2008, Carlet and Feng [2] studied a class of Boolean functions f on \mathbb{F}_{2^n} which is defined by their support

$$\{0, 1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \dots, \alpha^{2^{n-1}-2}\}$$

where α is a primitive element of the field \mathbb{F}_{2^n} . In the same article they show that these functions when n varies have optimum algebraic immunity, good nonlinearity and optimum algebraic degree. These computations are very good but still not good enough: in fact these bounds are not enough for ensuring a sufficient nonlinearity. Some works have been

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done on that by Q. Wang and P. Stanica [10] and other authors (cf. Li et al [7] and Tang et al. [9]). They find the bound

$$2^{n-1} - nl(f) \leq \frac{1}{\pi} q^{1/2} \left(n \ln 2 + \gamma + \ln \left(\frac{8}{\pi} \right) + o(1) \right)$$

where γ is the Euler's constant. Nevertheless, there is a gap between the bound that they can prove and the actual computed values for a finite numbers of functions which are very good, of order $2^{n-1} - 2^{n/2}$. Carlet and some authors cited above [7, 9, 10] who have also worked on this nonlinearity asked for new answer to this problem. In this paper we bring a new solution to improve the evaluation of the nonlinearity of the Carlet-Feng function, by means of the estimation of the distribution of Gauss sums. We will find a slightly better asymptotic bound (see (2)) but this work is in progress and we give some suggestions to improve this work and hopefully to get a result closer to what expected. It will be the same for other classes of Boolean functions which are based on Carlet-Feng construction.

1.2 The nonlinearity

The nonlinearity of these functions is given by

$$nl(f) = 2^{n-1} - \max_{\lambda \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}^*} |S_\lambda| \quad \text{where} \quad S_\lambda = \sum_{i=2^{n-1}-1}^{2^n-2} (-1)^{\text{Tr}(\lambda \alpha^i)}. \quad (1)$$

We define $\zeta = \exp\left(\frac{2i\pi}{2^n-1}\right)$, χ be the multiplicative character of \mathbb{F}_{2^n} such that $\chi(\alpha) = \zeta$. For $a \in \mathbb{F}_q^*$ let us define the Gaussian sum $G(a, \chi)$ by

$$G(a, \chi) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q^*} \chi(x) \exp(\pi i \text{Tr}(ax))$$

and $G(\chi) = G(1, \chi)$. By Fourier transformation of (1) we get

$$S_\lambda = \frac{1}{q-1} \left(\sum_{\mu=1}^{q-2} G(\chi^\mu) \zeta^{-\mu \ell} \frac{\zeta^{-\mu(\frac{q}{2}-1)} - 1}{1 - \zeta^{-\mu}} - \frac{q}{2} \right).$$

Carlet and Feng deduced from that the bound

$$|S_\lambda| \leq \frac{1}{q-1} \left(\sum_{\mu=1}^{q-2} \sqrt{q} \left| \frac{\zeta^{-\mu(\frac{q}{2}-1)} - 1}{1 - \zeta^{-\mu}} \right| + \frac{q}{2} \right).$$

The upperbound of $|S_\lambda|$ is attained if the arguments of $G(\chi^\mu) \zeta^{-\mu \ell}$ are the opposite of the ones of $\frac{\zeta^{-\mu(\frac{q}{2}-1)} - 1}{1 - \zeta^{-\mu}}$. I will show that this situation is impossible and that will lead us to a better bound.

2 Equidistribution of the arguments of Gauss sums

2.1 A result of Nicolas Katz

Nicolas Katz (chapter 9 in [5]) has proved that

Proposition 2.1 *For a fixed in $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}^*$ the arguments of $G(a, \chi^\mu)$ for $1 \leq \mu \leq q-2$ are equidistributed on the segment $[-\pi, \pi]$.*

For l fixed in $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}^*$ the arguments of $G(\chi^\mu) \zeta^{-\mu \ell}$ for $1 \leq \mu \leq q-2$ are also equidistributed on the segment $[-\pi, \pi]$ since by [8] theorem 5.12, they satisfy: $G(\chi^\mu) \zeta^{-\mu \ell} = G((-1)^{\text{Tr}(\alpha^l)}, \chi^\mu)$.

2.2 Discrepancy

To get a result a little more precise than Katz's we need the notion of discrepancy. We define the discrepancy (see [4] or [6]) of a sequence of N real numbers $x_1, \dots, x_N \in [0, 1]$ by

$$D_N(x_N) = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} \left| \frac{A(x, N)}{N} - x \right|$$

where $A(x, N) =$ number of $m \leq N$ such that $x_m \leq x$.

Proposition 2.2 *A sequence $(x_N)_{N \geq 1}$ is uniformly distributed mod 1 if and only if*

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} D_N(x_N) = 0.$$

We have an estimate of the discrepancy thanks to Erdős-Turan-Koksma's inequality.

Lemma 2.3 (Erdős-Turan-Koksma's inequality) *There is an absolute constant C such that for every $H \geq 1$,*

$$D_N(x_N) < C \left(\frac{1}{H} + \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{1}{h} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=1}^N \exp(2\pi i h x_m) \right| \right)$$

We will use also a result of Deligne obtained by using Algebraic Geometry "à la Grothendieck".

Proposition 2.4 (Deligne [3]) *For ψ an additive character of \mathbb{F}_q and $a \in \mathbb{F}_q^*$, we have*

$$\left| \sum_{x_1 x_2 \dots x_r = 1} \psi(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_r) \right| \leq r q^{(r-1)/2}.$$

With this proposition, we can show that, for $a \neq 0$ one has $|\sum_{1 \leq \mu \leq q-2} G(a, \chi^\mu)^r| \leq 1 + r q^{(r+1)/2}$. So we can show more than Katz's result with the help of proposition (2.2).

Proposition 2.5 *For l fixed in $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}^*$ the arguments $\arg(z_\mu)$ of $z_\mu = G(\chi^\mu) \zeta^{-\mu l}$ for $1 \leq \mu \leq q-2$ fulfill*

$$D_{q-2} \left(\frac{\arg(z_\mu)}{2\pi} \right) < O(q^{-1/4})$$

Proof: We use Erdős-Turan-Koksma's inequality to evaluate this discrepancy, and use Deligne's result to bound $|\sum_{1 \leq \mu \leq q-2} G(a, \chi^\mu)^r|$ which gives the result. Whence, if $H \leq q^{1/2}$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{q-2} \left(\frac{\arg(z_\mu)}{2\pi} \right) &< O \left(\frac{1}{H} + \frac{1}{q-2} \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{1}{h q^{h/2}} \left| \sum_{\mu=1}^{q-2} G((-1)^{\text{Tr}(\alpha^l)}, \chi^\mu)^h \right| \right) \\ &< O \left(\frac{1}{H} + \frac{1}{q-2} \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{1}{h q^{h/2}} h q^{(h+1)/2} \right) \\ &< O \left(\frac{1}{H} + \frac{H q^{1/2}}{q-2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

If $H = q^{1/4}$, then $D_{q-2} \left(\frac{\arg(z_\mu)}{2\pi} \right) < O \left(\frac{q^{3/4} + q^{3/4}}{q-2} \right) = O(q^{-1/4})$. \square

Lemma 2.6 *If the a_m is an increasing sequence and if the discrepancy of a_m is D , then $|a_i - \frac{i}{m}| \leq D$.*

Let $A(I, N)$ = number of $m \leq N$ such that $x_m \in I$. Let I_1 the interval $[0, \frac{i}{m} - D[$ and I_ϵ the interval $[0, \frac{i}{m} - D - \epsilon]$ where ϵ is a positive real number, then

$$\left| \frac{A(I_\epsilon, m)}{m} - \left(\frac{i}{m} - D - \epsilon \right) \right| \leq D$$

hence

$$A(I_\epsilon, m) \leq mD + m\left(\frac{i}{m} - D - \epsilon\right) = i - m\epsilon$$

therefore the interval I_ϵ contains less than $i - m\epsilon$ elements, and does not contains a_i which is the i -th elements in the sequence. Therefore, since we can take ϵ as small as we want one has $a_i \notin I_\epsilon$.

In the same way let I_2 the interval $[0, \frac{i}{m} + D]$, then

$$\left| \frac{A(I_2, m)}{m} - \left(\frac{i}{m} + D \right) \right| \leq D$$

hence

$$i \leq m\left(\frac{i}{m} + D\right) - D \leq A(I_2, m)$$

therefore $a_i \in I_2 - I_1 = [\frac{i}{m} - D, \frac{i}{m} + D]$.

3 Distribution of the arguments of a_μ

Let

$$a_\mu = \frac{\zeta^{-\mu(\frac{q}{2}-1)} - 1}{1 - \zeta^{-\mu}}$$

Proposition 3.1 *The a_μ are on the singular plane cubic which is the image of the unit circle by the map*

$$z \rightarrow \frac{1}{z + z^2}$$

with $|z| = 1$. The absolute value is $|a_\mu| = (2 \cos(\frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}))^{-1}$. The argument is $\arg a_\mu = \frac{3\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}$ for μ even or $\pi/2 + \frac{3\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}$ for μ odd. The complex conjugate of a_μ is $a_{q-1-\mu}$.

Proof: If μ is even, let us take $z = \exp(-\frac{\pi\mu i}{q-1})$. One has $z^2 = \zeta^{-\mu}$. And one has also

$$z^{q-1} = \exp(-\pi\mu i) = \exp(-2\pi i\mu/2) = 1.$$

Thus $z^{q-2} = z^{-1}$, hence

$$a_\mu = \frac{z^{2(\frac{q}{2}-1)} - 1}{1 - z^2} = \frac{z^{(q-2)} - 1}{1 - z^2} = \frac{z^{-1} - 1}{1 - z^2} = \frac{1 - z}{z - z^3} = \frac{1}{z + z^2}$$

If μ is odd, let us take

$$z = -\exp(-\frac{\pi\mu i}{q-1}) = \exp(i\pi - \frac{\pi\mu i}{q-1}) = \exp(-\frac{i\pi}{q-1}(\mu + q - 1))$$

Then $q \leq (\mu + q - 1) \leq 2q - 2$. And we still have

$$a_\mu = \frac{z^{2(\frac{q}{2}-1)} - 1}{1 - z^2} = \frac{z^{(q-2)} - 1}{1 - z^2} = \frac{z^{-1} - 1}{1 - z^2} = \frac{1 - z}{z - z^3} = \frac{1}{z + z^2}$$

So the set of a_μ is on a cubic with double point of complex parametric equation

$$z \mapsto \frac{1}{z + z^2}$$

for $|z| = 1$.

Now we consider the lozenge of vertices $0, z, z + z^2, z^2$. For μ even the angle between the axis Ox and z is the same as between z and z^2 and is $-\frac{\pi\mu}{q-1}$. The absolute value of $z + z^2$ is the length of the diagonal $0, z + z^2$. It is easy to find $2 \cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}$. The angle between the x -axis and $z + z^2$ is $-\frac{3\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}$. The angle between the x -axis and $\frac{1}{z+z^2}$ is $\frac{3\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}$. For μ odd, the reasoning is the same. \square

4 Applications

So we conclude from the preceding sections that for a fixed ℓ the arguments of $G(\chi^\mu)\zeta^{-\mu\ell}$ are equidistributed on $[-\pi, \pi]$, and the arguments of a_μ are equidistributed on $[-3\pi/2, 3\pi/2]$ so, as we said before, it is impossible to have $\arg(G(\chi^\mu)\zeta^{-\mu\ell}) + \arg(a_\mu) = 0 \pmod{2\pi}$ and the upperbound of $|S_\lambda|$ is not attained.

The preceding proposition implies

$$\sum_{\mu=1}^{q-2} G(\chi^\mu)\zeta^{-\mu\ell} a_\mu \leq 2 \max_{\sigma} \left(\Re e \sum_{\substack{\mu=2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} (\overline{h_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu) \right)$$

where $\{h_\mu\}$ is the set of Gauss sums and σ is some permutation of this set. Let us number increasingly the h_μ (with multiplicities) for μ even from 0 to 2π . Let $k_x = q^{1/2} \exp\left(i\left(\frac{2\pi x}{q-1}\right)\right)$.

Lemma 4.1 *For $2 \leq \mu \leq q-2$ and μ even, we have*

$$\left| \Re e(\overline{h_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu - \overline{k_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu) \right| = O\left(\frac{q^{1/4}}{\cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}}\right)$$

Proof: We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \Re e(\overline{h_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu - \overline{k_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu) \\ &= -q^{1/2} \frac{(\cos \frac{(3\pi\mu)}{2(q-1)} - \arg h_{\sigma(\mu)}) - (\cos \frac{(3\pi\mu)}{2(q-1)} - \arg k_{\sigma(\mu)})}{2 \cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}} \\ &= -q^{1/2} \frac{(\sin \frac{\arg k_{\sigma(\mu)} - \arg h_{\sigma(\mu)}}{2}) \sin(\frac{(3\pi\mu)}{2(q-1)} - \frac{\arg k_{\sigma(\mu)} + \arg h_{\sigma(\mu)}}{2})}{\cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}} \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \Re e(\overline{h_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu - \overline{k_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu) \right| &\leq q^{1/2} \frac{|\sin \frac{\arg k_{\sigma(\mu)} - \arg h_{\sigma(\mu)}}{2}|}{\cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}} \\ &\leq q^{1/2} \frac{|\arg k_{\sigma(\mu)} - \arg h_{\sigma(\mu)}|}{2 \cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}} \end{aligned}$$

from the proposition 2.5 and the lemma 2.6:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq q^{1/2} \frac{O(q^{-1/4})}{2 \cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}} \\
&\leq O(q^{1/4}) \frac{1}{2 \cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}}.
\end{aligned}$$

□

From the proposition 2.5, we get the following lemma.

Lemma 4.2 *The sums $\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} (\overline{h_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu)$ satisfy*

$$\begin{aligned}
&\max_{\sigma} \left(\Re \sum_{\mu=1}^{q-2} (\overline{h_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu) \right) \\
&\leq 2\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q/2} (\overline{k_{\mu/2}} a_\mu) + 2\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=q/2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{2q/3} (\overline{k_{3\mu/2-q/2}} a_\mu) + 2\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=2q/3 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} (\overline{k_{3\mu/4}} a_\mu) + O(q^{5/4} \log q).
\end{aligned}$$

Proof: We first have from the lemma 4.1

$$\max_{\sigma} \left(\Re \sum_{\mu=1}^{q-2} (\overline{h_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu) \right) = \max_{\sigma} \left(\Re \sum_{\mu=1}^{q-2} (\overline{k_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu) \right) + O(q^{5/4} \log q)$$

because

$$\left| \Re \sum_{\mu=1}^{q-2} (\overline{h_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu) - \Re \sum_{\mu=1}^{q-2} (\overline{k_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu) \right| = O \left(q^{1/4} \Re \sum_{\mu=1}^{q-2} \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}} \right)$$

and [2] gives an upper bound of the last sum.

We denote by b_μ the following numbers for μ even and $2 \leq \mu \leq q-2$: if $2 \leq \mu \leq q/2$, then $b_\mu = k_{\mu/2}$, if $q/2 < \mu \leq 2q/3$, then $b_\mu = k_{3\mu/2-q/2}$, if $2q/3 < \mu \leq q-2$, then $b_\mu = k_{3\mu/4}$. So that we have

$$2\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q/2} (\overline{k_{\mu/2}} a_\mu) + 2\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=q/2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{2q/3} (\overline{k_{3\mu/2-q/2}} a_\mu) + 2\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=2q/3 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} (\overline{k_{3\mu/4}} a_\mu) = 2\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q/2} (\overline{b_\mu} a_\mu).$$

Then we want to compare the sum $\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} (\overline{k_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu)$ with the sum $\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} (\overline{b_\mu} a_\mu)$. Let β

be the largest integer such that $k_{\sigma(\beta)} \neq b_\beta$. Let τ be the transposition between β and $\sigma(\beta)$. Then one can check that

$$\Re(b_\beta a_\beta + k_{\sigma(\beta)} a_{\sigma(\beta)}) > \Re(k_{\sigma(\beta)} a_\beta + b_\beta a_{\sigma(\beta)})$$

therefore

$$2\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=1 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} (\overline{k_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu) < 2\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=1 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} (\overline{k_{\sigma\circ\tau(\mu)}} a_\mu).$$

Thus, if there exists such a β , the sum is not maximal. □

Remark 4.3 The condition $\Re(b_\beta a_\beta + k_{\sigma(\beta)} a_{\sigma(\beta)}) > \Re(k_{\sigma(\beta)} a_\beta + b_\beta a_{\sigma(\beta)})$ is equivalent to $\Re((b_\beta - k_{\sigma(\beta)})(a_\beta - a_{\sigma(\beta)})) > 0$, which may be easier to check.

Then we consider the sum $\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=1 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} (\overline{b_\mu} a_\mu)$. For $2 \leq \mu \leq q/2$ and μ even, then $b_\mu = k_{\mu/2}$, which imply that these b_μ 's form a set with $q/4$ elements uniformly distributed in the interval $[0, q/4]$. For $q/2 < \mu \leq 2q/3$ and μ even, then $b_\mu = k_{3\mu/2 - q/2}$, which imply that these b_μ 's form a set with $[q/12]$ elements uniformly distributed in the interval $[q/4, q/2]$. For $2q/3 < \mu \leq q-2$ and μ even, then $b_\mu = k_{3\mu/4}$, which imply that these b_μ 's form a set with $[q/6]$ elements uniformly distributed in the interval $[q/2, 3q/4]$. Let B be the set of all b_μ 's.

Now we have to take also in consideration the μ odd. When you make the same reasoning, you end up with a set \overline{B} which is just the complex conjugate of B . When you take the union $B \cup \overline{B}$, you get q elements uniformly distributed in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$.

Proposition 4.4 The upper bound of $\sum_{\mu=1}^{q-2} G(\chi^\mu) \zeta^{-\mu \ell} a_\mu$ is at most equal to

$$\frac{q^{3/2}}{\pi} (\ln q - 0.3786 + o(1)).$$

Proof: Up to $O(q^{5/4} \log q)$ it is enough to compute:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\sigma} \left(\Re \sum_{\mu=1}^{q-2} (\overline{k_{\sigma(\mu)}} a_\mu) \right) &\leq 2\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=1 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q/2} (\overline{k_{\mu/2}} a_\mu) + 2\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=q/2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{2q/3} (\overline{k_{3\mu/2 - q/2}} a_\mu) + 2\Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=2q/3 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} (\overline{k_{3\mu/4}} a_\mu) \\ &\leq 2q^{1/2} \sum_{\substack{\mu=1 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q/2} \frac{1}{2} - 2q^{1/2} \sum_{\substack{\mu=q/2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{2q/3} \frac{\cos \frac{3\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}}{2 \cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}} + 2q^{1/2} \sum_{\substack{\mu=2q/3 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} \frac{1}{2 \cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}} \\ &\leq \frac{q^{3/2}}{4} - 2q^{1/2} \sum_{\substack{\mu=q/2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{2q/3} \left(2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)} - 3/2 \right) + 2q^{1/2} \sum_{\substack{\mu=2q/3 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} \frac{1}{2 \cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}} \\ &\leq \frac{q^{3/2}}{2} - 4q^{1/2} \sum_{\substack{\mu=q/2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{2q/3} \cos^2 \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)} + 2q^{1/2} \sum_{\substack{\mu=2q/3 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} \frac{1}{2 \cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the function $\frac{1}{2 \cos(x\pi/2)} - \frac{1}{\pi(1-x)}$ is continuous on $[2/3, 1]$, and since the $\frac{\mu}{q-1}$ are uniformly distributed on $[2/3, 1]$ we get by [6, theorem 1.1]:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{2}{q-2} \sum_{\substack{\mu=2q/3 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} \frac{1}{2 \cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}} - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{\mu=2q/3 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} \frac{1}{q-\mu} \\ &= (1 + o(1)) \int_{2/3}^1 \left(\frac{1}{2 \cos \frac{x\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1-x} \right) dx \\ &= (1 + o(1)) [(\ln(\sin(1/2\pi x) + 1) - \ln(-\sin(1/2\pi x) + 1))/2\pi + \log(1-x)/\pi]_{2/3}^1 \\ &= \frac{\ln 2 - \ln \pi + \ln 3}{\pi} - \frac{\ln(7 + 4\sqrt{3})}{2\pi} + o(1). \end{aligned}$$

Then, using Euler's formula on harmonic series:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{2}{q^{1/2}(q-2)} \Re \sum_{\substack{\mu=2q/3 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} (\overline{\sigma(h_\mu)} a_\mu) \\
& \leq \left(\frac{2}{q-2} \sum_{\substack{\mu=2q/3 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} \frac{1}{2 \cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}} - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{\mu=2q/3 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} \frac{1}{q-\mu} \right) + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{\mu=2q/3 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} \frac{1}{q-\mu} \\
& \leq \frac{\log q - \ln \pi + \gamma}{\pi} - \frac{\ln(7+4\sqrt{3})}{2\pi} + o(1).
\end{aligned}$$

Now it is easy to compute

$$\sum_{\substack{\mu=q/2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{2q/3} \cos^2 \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)} = \frac{q}{12} \frac{(\pi + (3\sqrt{3}) - 6)}{12\pi} (1 + o(1)).$$

Finally, the upper bound of $\sum_{\mu=1}^{q-2} G(\chi^\mu) \zeta^{-\mu\ell} a_\mu$ is at most equal to

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{q^{3/2}}{2} - 4q^{1/2} \sum_{\substack{\mu=q/2 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{2q/3} \cos^2 \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)} + 2q^{1/2} \sum_{\substack{\mu=2q/3 \\ \mu \text{ even}}}^{q-2} \frac{1}{2 \cos \frac{\pi\mu}{2(q-1)}} + O(q^{5/4} \log q) \\
& = \frac{q^{3/2}}{2} - 4q^{1/2} \frac{q}{12} \frac{(\pi + (3\sqrt{3}) - 6)}{12\pi} + q^{3/2} \frac{\log q - \ln \pi - \frac{\ln(7+4\sqrt{3})}{2} + \gamma}{\pi} + o(q^{3/2}) \\
& = \frac{q^{3/2}}{\pi} \left(\log q - \ln \pi - \frac{\ln(7+4\sqrt{3})}{2} + \gamma + \pi/2 - \pi/36 - \sqrt{3}/12 + 1/6 + o(1) \right) \\
& < \frac{q^{3/2}}{\pi} (\ln q - 0.3786 + o(1)).
\end{aligned}$$

□

4.1 Final result

We get finally

Theorem 4.5 *The nonlinearity of the Carlet-Feng function fulfills*

$$2^{n-1} - nl(f) \leq \frac{q^{1/2}}{\pi} (\log q - 0.3786 + o(1)). \quad (2)$$

5 Conclusion

The improvement is not very important, but this argument may be optimised by

- taking in account the invariance of Gauss sums under the Frobenius automorphism;
- making it possible to make our argument work for all n instead of having an asymptotic result;
- taking in account the irregularity of the distribution of Gauss sums (one way to do this might be to look at the equidistribution of several Gauss sums simultaneously);
- improving the bound of nonlinearity for other classes of Boolean functions which are based on Carlet-Feng construction.

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