

Table 1: Classification of Quadratic APN Trinomials (CCZ-inequivalent with infinite monomial families) in Small Dimensions with Coefficients as 1

$n$	$N^\circ$	Functions	Families from Tables 5	Relation to [6]
6	–	–	–	–
7	7.1	$x^{20} + x^6 + x^3$	–	Table 7 : $N^\circ 8.1$
	7.2	$x^{34} + x^{18} + x^5$	–	7 : $N^\circ 2.1$
8	8.1	$x^{72} + x^6 + x^3$	$N^\circ 5$	Table 9 : $N^\circ 1.3$
	8.2	$x^{72} + x^{36} + x^3$	–	9 : $N^\circ 1.4$
9	–	–	–	–
10	–	–	–	–
11	–	–	–	–

Table 2: Classification of Quadratic APN Quadrinomials (CCZ-inequivalent with infinite monomial families) in Small Dimensions with Coefficients as 1

$n$	$N^\circ$	Functions	Families from Tables 5	Relation to [6]
6	–	–	–	–
7	7.1	$x^{72} + x^{40} + x^{12} + x^3$	–	Table 7 : $N^\circ 12.1$
	7.2	$x^{33} + x^{17} + x^{12} + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 10.1$
	7.3	$x^{34} + x^{33} + x^{10} + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 2.2$
	7.4	$x^{66} + x^{34} + x^{20} + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 11.1$
	7.5	$x^{68} + x^{18} + x^5 + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 8.1$
	7.6	$x^{66} + x^{18} + x^9 + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 9.1$
8	–	–	–	–
9	–	–	–	–
10	–	–	–	–
11	–	–	–	–

Table 3: Classification of Quadratic APN Pentanomials (CCZ-inequivalent with infinite monomial families) in Small Dimensions with Coefficients as 1

$n$	$N^\circ$	Functions	Families from Tables 5	Relation to [6]
6	–	–	–	–
7	7.1	$x^{68} + x^{40} + x^{24} + x^6 + x^3$	–	Table 7 : $N^\circ 13.1$
	7.2	$x^{65} + x^{20} + x^{18} + x^6 + x^3$	$N^\circ 5$	7 : $N^\circ 1.2$
	7.3	$x^{40} + x^{34} + x^{18} + x^{10} + x$	–	7 : $N^\circ 12.1$
	7.4	$x^{48} + x^{40} + x^{10} + x^9 + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 2.1$
	7.5	$x^{33} + x^9 + x^6 + x^5 + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 11.1$
	7.6	$x^{40} + x^{36} + x^{34} + x^{24} + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 10.1$
	7.7	$x^{24} + x^{10} + x^9 + x^6 + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 2.2$
	7.8	$x^{65} + x^{36} + x^{20} + x^{17} + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 14.1$
	7.9	$x^{40} + x^{33} + x^{17} + x^5 + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 8.1$
	7.10	$x^{36} + x^{33} + x^{18} + x^9 + x^5$	–	7 : $N^\circ 10.2$
8	8.1	$x^{36} + x^{33} + x^9 + x^6 + x^3$	–	Table 9 : $N^\circ 1.4$
	8.2	$x^{72} + x^{66} + x^{12} + x^6 + x^3$	$N^\circ 5$	9 : $N^\circ 1.3$
	8.3	$x^{130} + x^{66} + x^{40} + x^{12} + x^3$	–	9 : $N^\circ 6.1$
	8.4	$x^{66} + x^{40} + x^{18} + x^5 + x^3$	–	9 : $N^\circ 5.1$
9	–	–	–	–
10	–	–	–	–
11	11.1	$x^{12} + x^{10} + x^9 + x^5 + x^3$	–	–
	11.2	$x^{258} + x^{257} + x^{18} + x^{17} + x^3$	–	–
	11.3	$x^{96} + x^{66} + x^{34} + x^{33} + x^3$	–	–
	11.4	$x^{80} + x^{68} + x^{65} + x^{17} + x^5$	–	–
	11.5	$x^{260} + x^{257} + x^{36} + x^{33} + x^5$	–	–

Table 4: Classification of Quadratic APN Hexanomial (CCZ-inequivalent with infinite monomial families) in Small Dimensions with Coefficients as 1

$n$	$N^\circ$	Functions	Families from Tables 5	Relation to [6]
6	–	–	–	–
7	7.1	$x^{34} + x^{33} + x^{12} + x^6 + x^5 + x^3$	–	Table 7 : $N^\circ 14.2$
	7.2	$x^{40} + x^{24} + x^{20} + x^9 + x^5 + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 14.1$
	7.3	$x^{33} + x^{24} + x^{20} + x^{18} + x^{12} + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 12.1$
	7.4	$x^{24} + x^{17} + x^{12} + x^{10} + x^6 + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 2.1$
	7.5	$x^{40} + x^{34} + x^{18} + x^{17} + x^5 + x^3$	$N^\circ 5$	7 : $N^\circ 1.2$
	7.6	$x^{48} + x^{40} + x^{18} + x^{10} + x^5 + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 11.1$
	7.7	$x^{40} + x^{12} + x^{10} + x^9 + x^5 + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 2.2$
	7.8	$x^{34} + x^{24} + x^{10} + x^9 + x^6 + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 9.1$
	7.9	$x^{34} + x^{33} + x^{20} + x^{17} + x^{10} + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 13.1$
	7.10	$x^{36} + x^{33} + x^{24} + x^9 + x^6 + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 10.1$
	7.11	$x^{40} + x^{36} + x^{20} + x^{10} + x^5 + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 10.2$
	7.12	$x^{36} + x^{34} + x^{20} + x^{10} + x^9 + x^3$	–	7 : $N^\circ 8.1$
8	8.1	$x^{68} + x^{34} + x^{17} + x^{12} + x^9 + x^3$	–	Table 9 : $N^\circ 5.1$
	8.2	$x^{72} + x^{40} + x^{34} + x^{20} + x^{12} + x^3$	$N^\circ 5$	9 : $N^\circ 6.1$
	8.3	$x^{72} + x^{66} + x^{34} + x^{18} + x^{10} + x^5$	–	9 : $N^\circ 4.1$
9	–	–	–	–
10	–	–	–	–
11	–	–	–	–

Table 5: Known classes of quadratic APN polynomials CCZ-inequivalent to APN monomials on  $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}$  ( $u$  is primitive in  $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}^*$ )

No.	Functions	Conditions
1-2 [3]	$x^{2^s+1} + u^{2^k-1}x^{2^{ik}+2^{mk+s}}$	$n = pk, \gcd(k, 3) = \gcd(s, 3k) = 1,$ $p \in \{3, 4\}, i = sk \pmod p, m = p - i,$ $n \geq 12$
3 [2]	$x^{2^{2i}+2^i} + bx^{q+1} + cx^{q(2^{2i}+2^i)}$	$q = 2^m, n = 2m, \gcd(i, m) = 1,$ $\gcd(2^i + 1, q + 1) \neq 1, cb^q + b \neq 0,$ $c \notin \{\lambda^{(2^i+1)(q-1)}, \lambda \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}\}, c^{q+1} = 1$
4 [2]	$x(x^{2^i} + x^q + cx^{2^i q})$ $+ x^{2^i}(c^q x^q + sx^{2^i q}) + x^{(2^i+1)q}$	$q = 2^m, n = 2m, \gcd(i, m) = 1,$ $c \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}, s \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n} \setminus \mathbb{F}_q,$ $X^{2^i+1} + cX^{2^i} + c^q X + 1$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{F}_{2^n}$
5 [4, 5]	$x^3 + a^{-1} \text{tr}_n(a^3 x^9)$	$a \neq 0$
6 [5]	$x^3 + a^{-1} \text{tr}_n^3(a^3 x^9 + a^6 x^{18})$	$3 n, a \neq 0$
7 [5]	$x^3 + a^{-1} \text{tr}_n^3(a^6 x^{18} + a^{12} x^{36})$	$3 n, a \neq 0$
8-10 [1]	$ux^{2^s+1} + u^{2^k} x^{2^{-k}+2^{k+s}} +$ $vx^{2^{-k}+1} + wu^{2^k+1} x^{2^s+2^{k+s}}$ $(x + x^{2^m})^{2^k+1} +$	$n = 3k, \gcd(k, 3) = \gcd(s, 3k) = 1,$ $v, w \in \mathbb{F}_{2^k}, vw \neq 1,$ $3 (k + s)$
11 [7]	$u^{(2^n-1)/(2^m-1)}(ux + u^{2^m} x^{2^m})^{(2^k+1)2^i} +$ $u(x + x^{2^m})(ux + u^{2^m} x^{2^m})$	$m \geq 2, 2 m, n = 2m,$ $\gcd(k, m) = 1, i$ is even

## References

- [1] Carl Bracken, Eimear Byrne, Nadya Markin, and Gary McGuire. New families of quadratic almost perfect nonlinear trinomials and multinomials. *Finite Fields and Their Applications*, 14(3):703–714, 2008.
- [2] Lilya Budaghyan and Claude Carlet. Classes of quadratic apn trinomials and hexanomials and related structures. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, 54(5):2354–2357, 2008.
- [3] Lilya Budaghyan, Claude Carlet, and Gregor Leander. Two classes of quadratic apn binomials inequivalent to power functions. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, 54(9):4218–4229, 2008.
- [4] Lilya Budaghyan, Claude Carlet, and Gregor Leander. Constructing new apn functions from known ones. *Finite Fields and Their Applications*, 15(2):150–159, 2009.
- [5] Lilya Budaghyan, Claude Carlet, and Gregor Leander. On a construction of quadratic apn functions. In *Information Theory Workshop, 2009. ITW 2009. IEEE*, pages 374–378. IEEE, 2009.
- [6] Yves Edel and Alexander Pott. A new almost perfect nonlinear function which is not quadratic. *Adv. in Math. of Comm.*, 3(1):59–81, 2009.
- [7] Yue Zhou and Alexander Pott. A new family of semifields with 2 parameters. *Advances in Mathematics*, 234:43–60, 2013.