## List of APN polynomials

In the following we report the list of quadratics APN polynomials which are inequivalent to power functions and that can produce APN functions inequivalent to each other.

Table 1: Known classes of quadratic APN polynomial over $\mathbb{F}_{2^{n}}$ CCZ-inequivalent to power functions

| $N^{\circ}$ | Functions | Conditions | Proven |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1-C2 | $x^{2^{s}+1}+u^{2^{k}-1} x^{2^{i k}+2^{m k+s}}$ | $\begin{gathered} n=p k, \operatorname{gcd}(k, 3)=\operatorname{gcd}(s, 3 k)=1, \\ p \in\{3,4\}, i=s k \bmod p, m=p-i, \\ n \geq 12, u \text { primitive in } \mathbb{F}_{2^{n}}^{*} \end{gathered}$ | [6] |
| C3 | $\begin{gathered} s x^{q+1}+x^{2^{i}+1}+x^{q\left(2^{i}+1\right)} \\ +c x^{2^{i} q+1}+c^{q} x^{2^{i}+q} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} q=2^{m}, n=2 m, \operatorname{gcd}(i, m)=1 \\ c \in \mathbb{F}_{2^{n}}, s \in \mathbb{F}_{2^{n}} \backslash \mathbb{F}_{q} \\ X^{2^{i}+1}+c X^{2^{2^{2}}}+c^{q} X+1 \end{gathered}$ <br> has no solution $x$ s.t. $x^{q+1}=1$ | [5] |
| C4 | $x^{3}+a^{-1} \operatorname{Tr}_{n}\left(a^{3} x^{9}\right)$ | $a \neq 0$ | [7] |
| C5 | $x^{3}+a^{-1} \operatorname{Tr}_{n}^{3}\left(a^{3} x^{9}+a^{6} x^{18}\right)$ | $3 \mid n, a \neq 0$ | [8] |
| C6 | $x^{3}+a^{-1} \operatorname{Tr}_{n}^{3}\left(a^{6} x^{18}+a^{12} x^{36}\right)$ | $3 \mid n, a \neq 0$ | [8] |
| C7-C9 | $\begin{gathered} u x^{2^{s}+1}+u^{2^{k}} x^{2^{-k}+2^{k+s}}+ \\ v x^{2^{-k}+1}+w u^{2^{k}+1} x^{2^{s}+2^{k+s}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} n=3 k, \operatorname{gcd}(k, 3)=\operatorname{gcd}(s, 3 k)=1, \\ v, w \in \mathbb{F}_{2^{k}}, v w \neq 1, \\ 3 \mid(k+s) u \text { primitive in } \mathbb{F}_{2^{n}}^{*} \end{gathered}$ | [2] |
| C10 | $\begin{gathered} \left(x+x^{2^{m}}\right)^{2^{k}+1}+ \\ u^{\prime}\left(u x+u^{2^{m}} x^{2^{m}}\right)^{\left(2^{k}+1\right) 2^{i}}+ \\ u\left(x+x^{2^{m}}\right)\left(u x+u^{2^{m}} x^{2^{m}}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} n=2 m, m \geq 2 \text { even, } \\ \operatorname{gcd}(k, m)=1 \text { and } i \geq 2 \text { even } \\ u \text { primitive in } \mathbb{F}_{2^{n}}^{*}, u^{\prime} \in \mathbb{F}_{2^{m}} \text { not a cube } \end{gathered}$ | [11] |
| C11 | $\begin{aligned} & a^{2} x^{2^{2 m+1}+1}+b^{2} x^{2^{m+1}+1}+a x^{2^{2 m}+2} \\ & \quad+b x^{2^{m}+2}+\left(c^{2}+c\right) x^{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \quad n=3 m, m \text { odd } \\ & L(x)=a x^{2^{2 m}}+b x^{2^{m}}+c x \text { satisfies } \\ & \text { the conditions in Lemma } 8 \text { of } \end{aligned}$ | [3] |

- For n odd all these families are AB . However, only the functions of the family C 1 , with n odd, are provably permutations. In particular, this implies that these binomials and the Gold AB monomials are the only two known crooked functions.
- In [10] the author introduced the APN trinomials $x^{2^{k}+1}+t r_{m}^{n}(x)^{2^{k}+1}$ with $n=2 m=4 t, \operatorname{gcd}(k, n)=$ 1. Here $t r_{m}^{n}$ denotes the trace function from $\mathbb{F}_{2^{n}}$ to $\mathbb{F}_{2^{m}}$. It was conjectured that this family was inequivalent to power functions, but in [9] it is shown that such a function is affine equivalent to the Gold function $x^{2^{m-k}+1}$.
- The family of APN multinomials from [1] is contained in the family C 4 (see [4]).
- The family of APN trinomials from [5] is contained in the family C4 (see [4]).


## References

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