ON SOME PERMUTATION POLYNOMIALS OVER FINITE FIELDS

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Abstract. Let p be prime, $q = p^m$ and $q-1 = 7s$. We completely describe the permutation behavior of the binomial $P(x) = x^r(1+x^{es})$ $(1 \le e \le 6)$ over a finite field $\mathbb{F}_q$ in terms of the sequence $\{a_n\}$ defined by the recurrence relation $a_n = a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2} - a_{n-3}$ $(n \ge 3)$ with initial values $a_0 = 3$, $a_1 = 1$, and $a_2 = 5$.

1. Introduction

Let $\mathbb{F}_q$ be a finite field of $q = p^m$ elements with characteristic p. A polynomial $P(x) \in \mathbb{F}_q[x]$ is called a *permutation polynomial* of $\mathbb{F}_q$ if $P(x)$ induces a bijective map from $\mathbb{F}_q$ to itself. In general, finding classes of permutation polynomials of $\mathbb{F}_q$ is a difficult problem (see Chapter 7 of [2] for a survey of some known classes). An important class of permutation polynomials consists of permutation polynomials of the form $P(x) = x^r f(x^{\frac{q-1}{l}})$, where l is a positive divisor of $q-1$ and $f(x) \in \mathbb{F}_q[x]$. These polynomials were first studied by Rogers and Dickson for the case $f(x) = g(x)^l$ where $g(x) \in \mathbb{F}_q[x]$ ([2], Theorem 7.10). A very general result regarding these polynomials is given in [8]. In recent years, several authors have considered the case that $f(x)$ is a binomial (for example, [3], [9] and [1]).

Here we consider the binomial $P(x) = x^r + x^u$ with $r < u$. Let $s = (u-r, q-1)$ and $l = \frac{q-1}{s}$. Then we can rewrite $P(x)$ as $P(x) = x^r(1+x^{es})$ where $s = \frac{q-1}{l}$ and $(e,l) = 1$. If $P(x) = x^r(1+x^{es})$ is a permutation binomial of $\mathbb{F}_q$, then $P(x)$ has exactly one root in $\mathbb{F}_q$ and thus l is odd. When $l = 3, 5$, the permutation behavior of $P(x)$ was studied by L. Wang [9]. In the case $l = 5$, the permutation binomial $P(x)$ is determined in terms of the Lucas sequence $\{L_n\}$ where

$$L_n = \left(2\cos\frac{\pi}{5}\right)^n + \left(-2\cos\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)^n.$$

More precisely, it is proved that under certain conditions on r, $s = \frac{q-1}{5}$ and e, the binomial $P(x) = x^r(1+x^{es})$ is a permutation binomial if and only if $L_s = 2$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$ ([9], Theorem 2).

In this paper, we consider the case $l = 7$ (see [1] for some results related to general l). Here we introduce a Lucas-type sequence $\{a_n\}$ by

$$a_n = \left(2\cos\frac{\pi}{7}\right)^n + \left(-2\cos\frac{2\pi}{7}\right)^n + \left(2\cos\frac{3\pi}{7}\right)^n \tag{1}$$

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for integer $n \geq 0$. It turns out that $\{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ is an integer sequence satisfying the recurrence relation

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2} - a_{n-3} \tag{2}$$

with initial values $a_0 = 3$, $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 5$ (see Lemma 2.1). This is the sequence A094648 in Sloane's Encyclopedia [6]. Next we extend the domain of $\{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ to include negative integers. For negative integer $-n$ we have

$$a_{-n} = \left(4\cos\frac{\pi}{7}\cos\frac{2\pi}{7}\right)^n + \left(-4\cos\frac{\pi}{7}\cos\frac{3\pi}{7}\right)^n + \left(4\cos\frac{2\pi}{7}\cos\frac{3\pi}{7}\right)^n.$$

Note that $\{a_n\}_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}$ is an integer sequence, so we can consider this sequence as a sequence in $\mathbb{F}_p$. Here we investigate the relation between this sequence in $\mathbb{F}_p$ and permutation properties of binomial $P(x) = x^r(1+x^{es})$ over a finite field $\mathbb{F}_q = \mathbb{F}_{p^m}$. We have the following Theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $q - 1 = 7s$ and $1 \leq e \leq 6$. Then $P(x) = x^r(1 + x^{es})$ is a permutation binomial of $\mathbb{F}_q$ if and only if $(r, s) = 1$, $2^s \equiv 1 \pmod p$, $2r + es \not\equiv 0 \pmod 7$ and $\{a_n\}$ satisfies one of the following*:
(a) *$a_s = a_{-s} = 3$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$;*
(b) *$a_{-cs-1} = -1 + \alpha$, $a_{-cs} = -1 - \alpha$ and $a_{-cs+1} = 1$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$, where c is the inverse of $s + 2e^5r$ modulo 7 and $\alpha^2 + \alpha + 2 = 0$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$.*

The sequence $\{a_n\}$ is called *s-periodic* over $\mathbb{F}_p$ if $a_n = a_{n+ks}$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$ for integers k and n. Condition (a) in the above theorem is equivalent to s-periodicity of a_n over $\mathbb{F}_p$ (see Lemma 2.4). Equivalently we can say $\{a_n\}$ is s-periodic over $\mathbb{F}_p$ whenever $\{a_n\} = \{a_n^0\}$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$, where $\{a_n^0\}_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}$ is the unique sequence in $\mathbb{F}_p$ defined by the recursion (2) and initial values $a_{s-1}^0 = 2$, $a_s^0 = 3$ and $a_{s+1}^0 = 1$. Similarly condition (b) can be written as $\{a_n\} = \{a_n^{c,\alpha}\}$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$, where $\{a_n^{c,\alpha}\}_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}$ is the unique sequence in $\mathbb{F}_p$ defined by the recursion (2) and initial values $a_{-cs-1} = -1+\alpha$, $a_{-cs} = -1-\alpha$ and $a_{-cs+1} = 1$. So Theorem 1.1 states that under certain conditions on r, $s = \frac{q-1}{7}$ and e the binomial $P(x) = x^r(1 + x^{es})$ is a permutation binomial of $\mathbb{F}_p$ if and only if the Lucas-type sequence $\{a_n\}$ is equal to $\{a_n^0\}$ or $\{a_n^{c,\alpha}\}$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$ (For more explanation see Examples in Section 3).

It is clear that if Legendre symbol $\left(\frac{p}{7}\right) = -1$ then condition (b) in the above theorem is never satisfied (the equation $x^2 + x + 2 = 0$ does not have any solution in $\mathbb{F}_p$). Moreover in this case we can show that condition (a) is always satisfied, and so we have the following.

Corollary 1.2. *Let $q - 1 = 7s$, $1 \leq e \leq 6$, and p be a prime with $\left(\frac{p}{7}\right) = -1$. Then $P(x) = x^r(1 + x^{es})$ is a permutation binomial of $\mathbb{F}_q$ if and only if $(r, s) = 1$, $2^s \equiv 1 \pmod p$ and $2r + es \not\equiv 0 \pmod 7$.*

Theorem 1.1 gives a complete characterization of permutation binomials of the form $P(x) = x^r(1 + x^{\frac{e(q-1)}{7}})$. Moreover our theorem together with the above corollary can lead to an efficient algorithm for constructing such permutation binomials. Note that $\{a_n\}$ is a recursive sequence and therefore conditions (a) and (b) can be quickly verified and so by employing the above theorem it is easy to find new permutation binomials over certain $\mathbb{F}_q$. Also by an argument similar to the proof of Corollary 1.3 in [1], we can show that under the conditions of Theorem 1.1 on q, there are exactly $3\phi(q-1)$ permutation binomials $P(x) = x^r(1 + x^{\frac{e(q-1)}{7}})$ of $\mathbb{F}_q$. Here, ϕ is the Euler totient function.

In the next section we study certain properties of the sequence $\{a_n\}$ that will be used in the proof of our theorem. Theorem 1.1 and Corollary 1.2 are proved in Section 3.

2. The Sequence $\{a_n\}$

We first show that $\{a_n\}$ appears in the closed expression for the lacunary sum of binomial coefficients $S(2n,7,a) := \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k\equiv a \pmod 7}}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k}$.

Lemma 2.1. *The sequence $\{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ satisfies the recursion $a_n = a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2} - a_{n-3}$ $(n \geq 3)$, $a_0 = 3$, $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 5$ and we have*

$$S(2n,7,a) = \begin{cases} \frac{2^{2n}+2a_{2n}}{7} & \text{if } 2n-2a \equiv 0 \pmod 7; \\ \frac{2^{2n}-a_{2n+1}}{7} & \text{if } 2n-2a \equiv 1,6 \pmod 7; \\ \frac{2^{2n}+a_{2n+1}-a_{2n-1}}{7} & \text{if } 2n-2a \equiv 2,5 \pmod 7; \\ \frac{2^{2n}-a_{2n}+a_{2n-1}}{7} & \text{if } 2n-2a \equiv 3,4 \pmod 7. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Note that $2\cos\frac{\pi}{7}$, $-2\cos\frac{2\pi}{7}$ and $2\cos\frac{3\pi}{7}$ are the roots of the polynomial $g(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1$, so a_n satisfies the given recursion.

We know that

$$S(2n,7,a) = \frac{2^{2n}}{7} + \frac{2}{7}\left[\sum_{t=1}^{3}\left(2\cos\frac{\pi t}{7}\right)^{2n}\cos\frac{\pi t}{7}(2n-2a)\right],$$

(see [7], page 232, Lemma 1.3). This together with (1) and (2) imply the result. □

Next we have a general formula for the product $a_n a_m$.

Lemma 2.2. *Let m and n be integers and $m \leq n$. Then*

$$a_n a_m = a_{m+n} + (-1)^m (a_{-m}a_{n-m} - a_{n-2m}).$$

In particular,

$$a_n^2 = a_{2n} + (-1)^n 2a_{-n}.$$

Proof. Let $\delta = 2\cos\dfrac{\pi}{7}$, $\eta = -2\cos\dfrac{2\pi}{7}$, and $\epsilon = 2\cos\dfrac{3\pi}{7}$. We have $a_n = \delta^n + \eta^n + \epsilon^n$ and $a_{-n} = (-\delta\eta)^n + (-\delta\epsilon)^n + (-\eta\epsilon)^n$. Considering these, a routine calculation implies the result. □

In the next two lemmas, we study the periodicity of $\{a_n\}$ over $\mathbb{F}_p$.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $p \neq 2, 7$ be a prime. Then the sequence $\{a_n\}_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}$ is $7s$-periodic over $\mathbb{F}_p$.*

Proof. We know that $g(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1$ is the characteristic polynomial of the recursion associated to a_n. Let δ, η and ϵ be the roots of $g(x)$ in a splitting field F of $g(x)$ over $\mathbb{F}_p$. Since $p \neq 2,\ 7$, we know that a_n is $7s$-periodic in $\mathbb{F}_p$ if and only if $\delta^{7s} = \eta^{7s} = \epsilon^{7s} = 1$ in F.

We can show that $g(x)$ is either irreducible in $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$ or it splits in $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$. Now if $g(x)$ splits over $\mathbb{F}_p$, then $\delta^{p-1} = \eta^{p-1} = \epsilon^{p-1} = 1$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$ and therefore a_n has period $7s = q - 1$. If $p = 7k+1$ or 6, by Theorem 7 of [5], $g(x)$ splits over $\mathbb{F}_p$. If $p = 7k+2,\ 3,\ 4$ or 5 and $g(x)$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{F}_p$ then, by Theorems 8.27 and 8.29 of [2], a_n is periodic in $\mathbb{F}_p$ with the least period dividing $p^3 - 1$. Also since

$q-1=p^m-1\equiv 0 \pmod 7$, in these cases $3|m$. Hence a_n is periodic in $\mathbb{F}_p$ with the least period dividing $7s=q-1$. $\square$

We continue by describing a necessary and sufficient condition under which the sequence $\{a_n\}_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}$ will be a periodic sequence in $\mathbb{F}_p$ with the even period s.

Lemma 2.4. *Let $p\neq 2,7$ be a prime and s be a fixed even positive integer. Then*

$$\{a_n\} \text{ is } s\text{-periodic over } \mathbb{F}_p \iff a_s=a_{-s}=3 \text{ in } \mathbb{F}_p.$$

Proof. With the notation in the proof of Lemma 2.3, we know that $\{a_n\}_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}$ is s-periodic if and only if $\operatorname{diag}(\delta,\eta,\epsilon)^s=I$ in F. Here $\operatorname{diag}(\delta,\eta,\epsilon)$ is a diagonal matrix with entries δ, η and ϵ and I is the identity matrix. We know that a diagonal matrix is equal to the identity matrix if and only if $(x-1)^3$ is the characteristic polynomial of the diagonal matrix. By employing this fact, together with the identities $a_n=\delta^n+\eta^n+\epsilon^n$ and $a_{-n}=(-\delta\eta)^n+(-\delta\epsilon)^n+(-\eta\epsilon)^n$ in F, we have

$$\operatorname{diag}(\delta,\eta,\epsilon)^s=I \text{ in } F \iff a_s=a_{-s}=3 \text{ in } \mathbb{F}_p. \ \square$$

The following two lemmas play important roles in the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Lemma 2.5. *Let $p\neq 2,7$ be a prime, $s=\frac{q-1}{7}$, and c $(1\le c\le 6)$ be a fixed integer. If the sequence $\{a_n\}_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}$ satisfies $a_{cs+1}=a_{2cs-1}-a_{2cs+1}=a_{3cs}-a_{3cs-1}=a_{4cs}-a_{4cs-1}=a_{5cs-1}-a_{5cs+1}=a_{6cs+1}=1$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$, then*

$$a_{cs}=a_{2cs}=a_{4cs}, \text{ and } a_{3cs}=a_{5cs}=a_{6cs}$$

in $\mathbb{F}_p$.

Proof. From the recurrence relation of a_n we get $a_{2cs-1}-a_{2cs+1}=2a_{2cs}-a_{2cs+2}$. So by the conditions of the lemma we have

(A) $a_{cs+1}^2=1$;
(B) $(2a_{2cs}-a_{2cs+2})^2=1$;
(C) $(a_{4cs}-a_{4cs-1})^2=1$.

We employ Lemmas 2.2 and 2.3 to deduce new identities from (A), (B) and (C). For simplicity of our exposition we let $a_{-(cs+1)}=\gamma$.

First of all (A) together with Lemma 2.2 imply

$$a_{2cs+2}=1+2\gamma. \tag{3}$$

From (3) and $2a_{2cs}-a_{2cs+2}=1$, we have

$$a_{2cs}=1+\gamma. \tag{4}$$

Next from (B), (3), (4), Lemma 2.2 and $a_{cs+1}=1$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= (2a_{2cs}-a_{2cs+2})^2 \\ &= 4a_{2cs}^2-4a_{2cs}a_{2cs+2}+a_{2cs+2}^2 \\ &= -4(1+\gamma)\gamma+a_{2cs+2}^2 \\ &= -4(1+\gamma)\gamma+a_{4cs+4}+2a_{-(2cs+2)} \\ &= -4(1+\gamma)\gamma+a_{4cs+4}+2(\gamma^2+2). \end{aligned}$$

This implies

$$a_{4cs+4}=2(1+\gamma)^2-5=2a_{2cs}^2-5. \tag{5}$$

Note that $a_{4cs}-a_{4cs-1}=1$ and the recurrence relation (2) imply

$$a_{4cs+2}=a_{4cs+1}+a_{4cs}+1, \tag{6}$$

and

$$a_{4cs+3} = 3a_{4cs+1} + 1. \tag{7}$$

Now applying the recurrence relation $a_{4cs+4} = a_{4cs+3} + 2a_{4cs+2} - a_{4cs+1}$ together with (6) and (7) to the left-hand side of (5) and applying Lemmas 2.2 and 2.3 to the right-hand side of (5) yield

$$a_{4cs+1} = a_{5cs} - 2. \tag{8}$$

Finally from (C) we have

$$a_{4cs}^2 - 2a_{4cs}a_{4cs-1} + a_{4cs-1}^2 = 1.$$

Applying Lemma 2.2 and Lemma 2.3 on this equality yields

$$a_{cs} + 2a_{3cs} - 2a_{cs-1} - 2a_{3cs+2} + a_{cs-2} = 1.$$

Now by employing the recurrence relation $a_{cs+1} = a_{cs} + 2a_{cs-1} - a_{cs-2}$ in the previous identity and $a_{cs+1} = 1$, we obtain

$$a_{cs} = a_{3cs+2} - a_{3cs} + 1. \tag{9}$$

Since $a_{3cs} - a_{3cs-1} = 1$, from the recurrence relation (2) we have

$$a_{3cs+2} = a_{3cs+1} + a_{3cs} + 1.$$

Applying this identity in (9) yields

$$a_{cs} = a_{3cs+1} + 2. \tag{10}$$

Now we are ready to finish the proof. Note that by changing s to $-s$ all the above equations remain true, so by changing s to $-s$ in (8) and applying Lemma 2.3 we have

$$a_{3cs+1} = a_{2cs} - 2.$$

This together with (10) imply $a_{cs} = a_{2cs}$. Changing s to $-s$ in this equality yields $a_{6cs} = a_{5cs}$. These identities together with Lemma 2.2 and Lemma 2.3 imply that

$$a_{cs} = a_{2cs} = a_{4cs}, \; a_{3cs} = a_{5cs} = a_{6cs}. \; \square$$

Lemma 2.6. *Let $p \neq 2, 7$ be a prime, $s = \frac{q-1}{7}$ and c $(1 \leq c \leq 6)$ be a fixed integer. If the sequence $\{a_n\}_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}$ satisfies*

$$a_{6cs-1} = -1 + \alpha, \; a_{6cs} = -1 - \alpha, \text{ and } a_{6cs+1} = 1,$$

where α is a root of equation $x^2 + x + 2 = 0$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$ then we have $a_{cs} = a_{2cs} = a_{4cs} = \alpha$, $a_{3cs} = a_{5cs} = a_{6cs} = -1 - \alpha$, $a_{cs-1} = -2 - \alpha$, $a_{cs+1} = 1$, $a_{5cs-1} = 1 - 2\alpha$, and $a_{5cs+1} = -2\alpha$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$.

Proof. From Lemmas 2.2 and 2.3 we have the following six identities.

$$\begin{cases} a_{6cs-1}^2 &= a_{5cs-2} - 2a_{cs+1} \\ a_{6cs-1}a_{6cs} &= a_{5cs-1} - a_1 a_{cs+1} + a_{cs+2} \\ a_{6cs-1}a_{6cs+1} &= a_{5cs} - a_2 a_{cs+1} + a_{cs+3} \\ a_{6cs}^2 &= a_{5cs} + 2a_{cs} \\ a_{6cs}a_{6cs+1} &= a_{5cs+1} + a_{cs} - a_{cs+1} \\ a_{6cs+1}^2 &= a_{5cs+2} - 2a_{cs-1} \end{cases}.$$

Replacing the known values of the variables in the above identities, writing a_{5cs-2} and a_{5cs+2} in terms of a_{5cs-1}, a_{5cs} and a_{5cs+1}, and writing a_{cs+2} and a_{cs+3} in terms of a_{cs-1}, a_{cs} and a_{cs+1} yield

$$\left\{\begin{array}{ccl} (-1+\alpha)^2 & = & 2a_{5cs-1}+a_{5cs}-a_{5cs+1}-2a_{cs+1} \\ 1-\alpha^2 & = & a_{5cs-1}-a_{cs-1}+2a_{cs} \\ -1+\alpha & = & a_{5cs}-a_{cs-1}+a_{cs}-2a_{cs+1} \\ (1+\alpha)^2 & = & a_{5cs}+2a_{cs} \\ -1-\alpha & = & a_{5cs+1}+a_{cs}-a_{cs+1} \\ 1 & = & -a_{5cs-1}+2a_{5cs}+a_{5cs+1}-2a_{cs-1} \end{array}\right. .$$

Solving this system of linear equations and noting that $\alpha^2+\alpha+2=0$ imply the desired values for a_{cs-1}, a_{cs}, a_{cs+1}, a_{5cs-1}, a_{5cs} and a_{5cs+1}. By setting up two similar systems of linear equations one can derive the desired values for a_{2cs}, a_{3cs} and a_{4cs}. $\square$

3. Permutation Binomials and the Sequence $\{a_n\}$

The main tool in the proof of Theorem 1.1 is the following well known theorem of Hermite ([2], Theorem 7.4).

Hermite's Criterion *$P(x)$ is a permutation polynomial of $\mathbb{F}_q$ if and only if*
(i) *$P(x)$ has exactly one root in $\mathbb{F}_q$.*
(ii) *For each integer t with $1 \le t \le q-2$ and $t \not\equiv 0 \pmod p$, the reduction of $[P(x)]^t$ mod (x^q-x) has degree less than or equal to $q-2$.*

Finally we are ready to prove the main result of this paper.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. First we assume that $P(x)$ is a permutation binomial. Then $p \neq 2$, since otherwise $P(0)=P(1)=0$. Also, in this case, it is known that $(r,s)=1$ ([8], Theorem 1.2) and $2^s \equiv 1 \pmod p$ ([4], Theorem 4.7). Next we note that the coefficient of x^{q-1} in the expansion of $[P(x)]^{ks}$ is $S(ks,7,-ke^5r)$, so if $P(x)$ is a permutation binomial then by Hermite's Criterion $S(ks,7,-ke^5r)=0$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$ for $k=1,\cdots,6$.

We next show that $2r+es \not\equiv 0 \pmod 7$. Otherwise, $2r+es \equiv 0 \pmod 7$ and Lemma 2.1 follows that

$$S(ks,7,-ke^5r)=\frac{2^{ks}+2a_{ks}}{7}, \text{ in } \mathbb{F}_p$$

for $k=1,\cdots,6$. From here if $P(x)$ is a permutation binomial, we have

$$a_s=a_{2s}=\cdots=a_{6s}=-\frac{1}{2} \text{ in } \mathbb{F}_p.$$

Using Lemma 2.3 and Lemma 2.2, we have $\frac{1}{4}=a_s^2=a_{2s}+2a_{6s}=3a_s=-\frac{3}{2}$. Hence $\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}+3)=0$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$ which is a contradiction since $7 \mid (q-1)$. Hence $2r+es \not\equiv 0 \pmod 7$.

It remains to show that if $P(x)$ is a permutation binomial then either (a) or (b) holds. Let c be the inverse of $s+2e^5r$ modulo 7. Hermite's criterion together with Lemma 2.1 imply that

$$a_{cs+1}=1,\ a_{2cs-1}-a_{2cs+1}=1,\ a_{3cs}-a_{3cs-1}=1,$$
$$a_{4cs}-a_{4cs-1}=1,\ a_{5cs-1}-a_{5cs+1}=1,\ a_{6cs+1}=1,$$

in $\mathbb{F}_p$. So by Lemma 2.5, we have

$$a_{cs} = a_{2cs} = a_{4cs} = \alpha,\ a_{3cs} = a_{5cs} = a_{6cs} = \beta, \tag{11}$$

in $\mathbb{F}_p$. From Lemma 2.2 and Lemma 2.3, we have

$$a_{cs}^2 = a_{2cs} + 2a_{6cs} \text{ and } a_{6cs}^2 = a_{5cs} + 2a_{cs}. \tag{12}$$

By subtracting these two equations and employing (11), we get

$$(a_{cs} - a_{6cs})(a_{cs} + a_{6cs} + 1) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{F}_p. \tag{13}$$

If $\alpha = \beta$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$, then by Lemma 2.2 and (11) we have $a_{7cs} = a_{cs}a_{6cs} - a_{6cs}a_{5cs} + a_{4cs} = a_{4cs}$. Since by Lemma 2.3 $a_{7cs} = a_0 = 3$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$, we have $a_{4cs} = 3$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$. This together with (11) and $a_{cs} = a_{6cs}$ implies condition (a).

If $\alpha \neq \beta$, then from (13) we have $a_{cs} + a_{6cs} + 1 = 0$. This together with (12) imply that α and β are roots of the equation $x^2 + x + 2 = 0$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$ and therefore $\beta = -1 - \alpha$.

From Lemma 2.2 we have

$$a_{cs}a_{cs+1} = a_{2cs+1} + a_{6cs}a_1 - a_{6cs+1}.$$

This together with $a_{cs} = \alpha$, $a_{6cs} = -1 - \alpha$, and $a_{cs+1} = a_{6cs+1} = 1$ imply that $a_{2cs+1} = 2\alpha + 2$. Note that $a_{2cs-1} = 1 + a_{2cs+1}$, and so $a_{2cs-1} = 2\alpha + 3$ and thus $a_{2cs+2} = a_{2cs+1} + 2a_{2cs} - a_{2cs-1} = 2\alpha - 1$. Finally by Lemma 2.2 we have $a_{cs+1}^2 = a_{2cs+2} - 2a_{6cs-1}$ which implies $a_{6cs-1} = \alpha - 1$. Hence, in this case, a_n satisfies condition (b).

Conversely we assume that the conditions in Theorem 1.1 are satisfied and we show that $P(x)$ is a permutation binomial. First note that $2^s \equiv 1 \pmod p$ follows that p is odd. Hence it is obvious that $P(x)$ has only one root in $\mathbb{F}_q$. Since $(r, s) = 1$, the possible coefficient of x^{q-1} in the expansion of $[P(x)]^t$ can only happen if $t = ks$ for some $k = 1, \cdots, 6$. So by Hermite's criterion, it is sufficient to show that $S(ks, 7, -ke^5r) = 0$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$ for $k = 1, \cdots, 6$.

Now if a_n satisfies condition (a), then by Lemma 2.4 a_n is s-periodic over $\mathbb{F}_p$. Using the initial values of a_n, $2r + es \not\equiv 0 \pmod 7$ and Lemma 2.1, we have $S(ks, 7, -ke^5r) = 0$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$ and thus $P(x)$ is a permutation binomial over $\mathbb{F}_q$.

Next we assume that a_n satisfies condition (b). Then by Lemma 2.6, we also have

$$a_{cs} = a_{2cs} = a_{4cs} = \alpha,\ a_{3cs} = a_{5cs} = a_{6cs} = -1 - \alpha,$$

$$a_{cs-1} = -2 - \alpha,\ a_{cs+1} = 1,\ a_{5cs-1} = 1 - 2\alpha, \text{ and } a_{5cs+1} = -2\alpha.$$

By using $2^s = 1$, $a_{cs+1} = a_{6cs+1} = 1$, and Lemma 2.1, we have

$$S(kcs, 7, -kce^5r) = 0 \text{ for } k = 1, \text{ and } 6.$$

To demonstrate $S(kcs, 7, -kce^5r) = 0$ for other k's, it is sufficient to show that

$$a_{2cs-1} - a_{2cs+1} = 1,\ a_{3cs} - a_{3cs-1} = 1,$$

$$a_{4cs} - a_{4cs-1} = 1,\ a_{5cs-1} - a_{5cs+1} = 1.$$

From the values for a_{5cs-1} and a_{5cs+1} it is clear that $a_{5cs-1} - a_{5cs+1} = 1$. Next note that by considering appropriate systems of linear equations as described in the proof of Lemma 2.6 we can deduce that

$$a_{2cs-1} = 2\alpha + 3,\ a_{2cs+1} = 2\alpha + 2,\ a_{3cs-1} = -\alpha - 2, \text{ and } a_{4cs-1} = \alpha - 1.$$

So $a_{2cs-1}-a_{2cs+1}=a_{3cs}-a_{3cs-1}=a_{4cs}-a_{4cs-1}=1$. These relations show that $S(ks,7,-ke^5r)=0$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$ for $k=1,\cdots,6$. Hence $P(x)$ is a permutation binomial of $\mathbb{F}_q$. $\square$

Next we prove that if $\left(\frac{p}{7}\right)=-1$ then the sequence a_n is always s-periodic. That is, $a_s=a_{-s}=3$.

Proof of Corollary 1.2. Following the notation in the proof of Lemma 2.3, let ϵ be a root of $g(x)=x^3-x^2-2x+1$ in an extension of $\mathbb{F}_p$. We need to prove that $\epsilon^s=1$. If $p\equiv 6 \pmod 7$ then by Theorem 7 of [5] we have $\epsilon\in\mathbb{F}_p$. Since $(p-1,7)=1$, in this case ϵ is a 7-th power in $\mathbb{F}_p$ and therefore $\epsilon^s=1$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$. To prove the result for $p\equiv 3$ or $5 \pmod 7$, first of all note that $g(x)$ is either irreducible in $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$ or it splits in $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$. If it splits over $\mathbb{F}_p$, then ϵ is a 7-th power in $\mathbb{F}_p$ and so $\epsilon^s=1$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$. Otherwise $g(x)$ splits over $\mathbb{F}_{p^3}$. Now since $p\not\equiv 1$, 2 or $4 \pmod 7$ we have $(p^3-1,7)=1$, so ϵ is a 7-th power in $\mathbb{F}_{p^3}$ and therefore $\epsilon^{\frac{p^3-1}{7}}=1$ in $\mathbb{F}_{p^3}$. Also since $7\mid(q-1)$ we have $6\mid m$. This and $\epsilon^{\frac{p^3-1}{7}}=1$ in $\mathbb{F}_{p^3}$ imply that $\epsilon^s=1$ in $\mathbb{F}_q$. Hence $\{a_n\}$ is s-periodic and so by Lemma 2.4, $a_s=a_{-s}=3$. Now Theorem 1.1 implies the result. $\square$

Examples An algorithm for finding permutation binomials $P(x)=x^r(1+x^{\frac{e(q-1)}{7}})$ of a given field $\mathbb{F}_q$ can be easily implemented by using Theorem 1.1 and Corollary 1.2. Moreover our theorem together with Lemma 2.4 and Lemma 2.6 imply that under certain conditions on r, s and e the binomial $x^r(1+x^{es})$ is a permutation polynomial over $\mathbb{F}_q$ if and only if the Lucas-type sequence $\{a_n\}$ becomes one of the following four sequences over $\mathbb{F}_p$.
(I) $a_{-s-1}=2$, $a_{-s}=3$, $a_{-s+1}=1$, $a_{s-1}=2$, $a_s=3$, $a_{s+1}=1$.
(II) $a_{-s-1}=-1+\alpha$, $a_{-s}=-1-\alpha$, $a_{-s+1}=1$, $a_{s-1}=-2-\alpha$, $a_s=\alpha$, $a_{s+1}=1$.
(III) $a_{-2s-1}=-1+\alpha$, $a_{-2s}=-1-\alpha$, $a_{-2s+1}=1$, $a_{2s-1}=-2-\alpha$, $a_{2s}=\alpha$, $a_{2s+1}=1$.
(IV) $a_{-3s-1}=-1+\alpha$, $a_{-3s}=-1-\alpha$, $a_{-3s+1}=1$, $a_{3s-1}=-2-\alpha$, $a_{3s}=\alpha$, $a_{3s+1}=1$.

Note that the sequence (I) is s-periodic and in (II), (III) and (IV), α is a root of equation $x^2+x+2=0$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$.

The following table gives some prime numbers p with $p\equiv 1 \pmod 7$ and $2^{\frac{p-1}{7}}\equiv 1 \pmod p$ whose corresponding sequence $\{a_n\}$ over $\mathbb{F}_p$ is in the form (I) ((II), (III), (IV), respectively).

Type IV	Type III	Type II	Type I
2731	4999	7309	874651
3389	18439	20063	941879
15583	20441	33587	1018879
62791	33503	37199	1036267
65899	55609	37339	1074277
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

Here $p=2731$ (4999, 7309, 874651 respectively) is the smallest prime $p\equiv 1 \pmod 7$ with $2^{\frac{p-1}{7}}\equiv 1 \pmod p$ whose corresponding sequence $\{a_n\}$ over $\mathbb{F}_p$ is in the form (IV) ((III), (II), (I), respectively). The following table gives examples of such permutation binomials over these four fields.

	$p = 2731$	$p = 4999$	$p = 7309$	$p = 874651$
a_n	$a_{-3s-1} = 1001$	$a_{-2s-1} = 760$	$a_{-s-1} = 3858$	$a_{-s-1} = 2$
	$a_{-3s} = 1728$	$a_{-2s} = 4237$	$a_{-s} = 3449$	$a_{-s} = 3$
	$a_{-3s+1} = 1$	$a_{-2s+1} = 1$	$a_{-s+1} = 1$	$a_{-s+1} = 1$
	$a_{3s-1} = 1727$	$a_{2s-1} = 4236$	$a_{s-1} = 3448$	$a_{s-1} = 2$
	$a_{3s} = 1002$	$a_{2s} = 761$	$a_s = 3859$	$a_s = 3$
	$a_{3s+1} = 1$	$a_{2s+1} = 1$	$a_{s+1} = 1$	$a_{s+1} = 1$
(r, e, s)	$(7, 1, 390)$	$(5, 1, 714)$	$(7, 1, 1044)$	$(1, 1, 124950)$
	$(23, 1, 390)$	$(19, 1, 714)$	$(13, 1, 1044)$	$(11, 1, 124950)$
	$(37, 1, 390)$	$(23, 1, 714)$	$(35, 1, 1044)$	$(13, 1, 124950)$
	$(49, 1, 390)$	$(37, 1, 714)$	$(41, 1, 1044)$	$(19, 1, 124950)$
	$(77, 1, 390)$	$(47, 1, 714)$	$(49, 1, 1044)$	$(23, 1, 124950)$
	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

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